

# SATURDAY NIGHT

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## THE FRONT PAGE

Only two more weeks remain of the Summer Photograph Competition, the last weekly prize in which will be awarded for the most interesting photograph received in the week ending at noon on Saturday, October 2. In spite of our earnest efforts to encourage competitors into other paths, the Competition this year has continued to produce its best results in the fields of landscape and genre subjects. We propose therefore to follow it with a week's special competition, with a prize of Ten Dollars for the best action picture relating to either a Fall Fair or a harvesting operation. Pictures intended for this competition may be sent in at any time up to noon of Saturday, October 9, and should be marked "Fall Fair Competition."

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation announces as one of the autumn features in its "Talks" department a series to be delivered by the Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT at 8.00 p.m. E.S.T. on Wednesdays, beginning September 29, under the title "Laughing With Canada." It will be remembered that during the last two years in the autumn and winter months the Editor shared with Dr. Stanley Russell in a program which was very successful under the title "The Broken Arc." The new program, while somewhat less serious than that one in its objectives, is intended to provoke rather the chuckle of intelligent appreciation than the belly-laugh of broad comedy. It will be available on a coast-to-coast network.

**MR. BEVERLEY BAXTER'S** address to the Empire Club of Toronto last week was important not only for its content but for the reaction which it created in its audience, which was one of the largest ever assembled for a luncheon club meeting in Canada, and for its probable effect in the country at large. Mr. Baxter has made great strides both in oratorical powers and in grasp of public affairs in the few years that he has spent in the British House of Commons; and it was not difficult for his hearers to believe that he is now a personage of considerable influence at Westminster.

So far as his speech was a plea for a more sympathetic attitude on the part of Canadians towards the foreign policy of Great Britain it was well designed and highly successful. It is possible that, so far as concerns the immediate emotional response of some of his hearers, it was even too successful. A sympathetic attitude towards British foreign policy is eminently to be desired in Canada; but an automatic endorsement of every consequence of that policy by the Canadian Government might involve very considerable difficulties. We do not know how far Mr. Baxter's hearers, and even Mr. Baxter himself and his political leaders in England, have considered how profoundly Canada's international position is being affected by the recent trend of the neutrality policy of the United States, to say nothing of more domestic developments of the last few years. It is no longer possible to rest assured that the economic and military effectiveness of Canada, in a war in which the United States is not engaged, would be anything like so great as it was in the first three years of the last war. The application of the new American neutrality policy to its fullest extent would almost paralyze Canadian effort in a future war except in respect of the despatch of troops. It is quite true that this extreme neutrality policy might not be, and in the case of a war in which the British Empire was engaged probably would not be, enforced with complete rigidity; both the law and public opinion in the United States would probably leave the President a good deal of discretion. But the fact remains that Canada's effectiveness in any future war towards which the United States is not pretty strongly sympathetic is seriously compromised by our economic dependence upon our great neighbor, and that this changed condition has to be borne in mind by the statesmen both of this country and of Great Britain. In such circumstances the policy of "rushing to the aid of the Motherland" may be less beneficial, both to the Motherland and to our own interests and the cause of peace in general, than the policy of so conducting ourselves that we may exert the greatest possible influence upon the trend of American opinion.

### KIND TO GERMANY

**MR. BAXTER** was on strong ground also in urging his hearers to bear in mind that Germany and the German people mean something more in world history than anti-Semitism, the totalitarian state, and the Aryan racial theory. Unfortunately he was unable, owing to the nature of his text, to put forward what is really the strongest argument in favor of an attitude of friendly open-mindedness towards Germany. This is the fact that German totalitarianism is very largely a result of British laziness and indecision in the face of French ruthlessness against Germany. The history of the treatment of the liberal Germany of the Weimar Constitution by the great powers of Europe is a tale of which the world will have to become more ashamed than it is today before it is in a position to judge fairly concerning the present situation in all its aspects. Dislike of the



"THE FINISHING TOUCH." Last week's prize winning photograph by E. L. Taylor, 505-8th Street West, Calgary, Alta. Kodak, 1/2 sec. at F4.5, taken in a sunporch without artificial light.

present régime in Germany is inevitable in any liberal country, and is bound to be enhanced by the contemptuous expressions employed by the leaders of that régime for the denunciation of liberalism. But it should not be forgotten that the outside world did nothing whatever to help to make liberalism acceptable to Germans, and that since German liberalism fell the outside world has allowed itself to be manoeuvred or frightened into tolerating many things which have strengthened the autocratic régime that succeeded it.

### FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY

**IT IS DEEPLY** to be regretted that Canadians have not been provided by their press with more information concerning the two great religious conferences which were held last month in Great Britain and which brought together representatives of Christian churches from all over the world. The Edinburgh Conference on Faith and Order was the occasion of a particularly significant development, in that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh accepted an invitation to send silent observers to all the meetings, and expressed his regret in a letter to the presiding officer, the Archbishop of York, that owing to the fullness of the Conference program he would not be able to meet the members. Sympathetic sermons were preached in local Roman Catholic churches, and friendly articles appeared in the religious press of that body on the subject of the Conference. Needless to say this attitude was fully reciprocated both by the Archbishop of York and by the gathering, and it was noted that on more than one occasion the mention of Rome produced applause during the sessions.

## THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

**THE** Ontario election campaign is still in the lukewarm stage. Neither Mr. Hepburn nor Mr. Rowe has demanded what the other did in the World War.

That grinding sound you hear is the Rome-Berlin axis.

All this time, and yet no one has referred to Callander as the Quin City.

The depression, says an economist, left a lot of ugly things behind. Nonsense, Mr. Aberhart's not at all bad looking.

Activity of pirate submarines, suggests Horace, indicates that there is more going on in the Mediterranean than appears on the surface.

Maybe Darwin was wrong. Maybe it's not the fittest who survive, but the fascist.

Premier Hepburn has presented every Ontario motorist with a five-dollar decrease in his motor license fee. That's Mitch, doesn't give a darn whether he's re-elected or not.

A correspondent suggests that the present international situation couldn't be worse if Premier Aberhart had been in charge of it.

At the closing session the Conference joined in an affirmation of unity in which there were embodied the following passages: "We believe that every sincere attempt to co-operate in the concerns of the Kingdom of God draws the severed communions together in increased mutual understanding and goodwill. We call upon our fellow-Christians of all communions to practise such co-operation, to consider patiently occasions of disunion that they may be overcome, to be ready to learn from those who differ from them, to seek to remove those obstacles to the furtherance of the Gospel in the non-Christian world which arise from our divisions, and constantly to pray for that unity which we believe to be our Lord's will for His Church."

Canada was ably but not extensively represented in both of these Conferences (the earlier of which dealt with Life and Work, and was largely concerned with the relations between the organized churches and the organized community), and it may be that the best dissemination of their results will be that which will be effected by Canadian clergymen and laymen with personal experience of the atmosphere and achievements of these notable gatherings.

### THE PACIFIST CASE

**THE** most important moral question facing the individual in a modern civilized community today is assuredly that of his attitude towards the problem of war. To us it has long seemed that when one has accepted the democratic form of government, under which every citizen has his share of responsibility for the policies of his government, only an overwhelming moral conviction can justify any course of

(Continued on Page Three)

Ho, hum, it looks like a tiff winter, internationally speaking.

Mr. Hepburn may be able to lick his weight in wild-cats, but we think he has over-estimated his strength in believing that he can lift the Liquor Control Board out of politics.

No wonder London and Washington are watching China and Japan with a great deal of anxiety. They're naturally afraid the yellow pair'll precipitate a world conflict.

It's nonsense to say that men haven't learned the lesson of the last war. Why has knitting become such a fad among men if it isn't that they're resolved to knit their own socks in the next war?

Sum up either fascism or communism, remarks Oscar, and you get the same totalitarian state.

According to an American physicist, the quintuplets make as much noise as seven children. Well, they probably haven't learned to count yet.

Add perfectly useless political slogans! Switch to Mitch.

Esther wants to know how they can tell when a Chinese or Japanese soldier shows the yellow streak?

## SUMMER SPECTACLES

BY P. W. LUCE

**ONE** of the minor thrills of the holiday season consists in trying on anybody else's sun glasses. The courtesy is invariably reciprocal, and while the result of the temporary exchange might not entirely satisfy an optometrist, the experimenters never complain. They know by experience that one pair of summer spectacles is as good as another and sometimes a whole lot better.

The phenomenon of the widespread popularity of sun glasses has up to now escaped the searching analysis of the psychologist, though there is here a field for the study of the mass mind that should yield valuable data on modern trends and imitative impulses. Any scientist with a gift for obscure and involved language could easily predicate upon them a theory strongly supporting his own pet isms, and no rival savant could challenge his findings on traditional grounds. Sun glasses are too new to have a history.

Tinted glasses were unknown in the days when straw hats were to be seen on every head. Their advent coincided with the disappearance of the boater and the Panama, the Leghorn and the chip. Bareheaded boys will take a chance on the hot sun frying their brains, but actinic rays must be filtered before they strike the retina. As for girls, they may go out in little more than their skin, so long as their eyebrows are decently hidden behind obscuring lenses.

**THE** gals may be a little daring in spots, but they're not going to be barefaced. They even wear sun glasses in nudist camps.

Summer spectacles cost anywhere from five cents to five dollars, and the more expensive ones are every bit as satisfactory as the cheap kind, except that they have a tendency to bark the bridge of the nose and scratch back of the ears. The nickel variety is especially recommended for small boys and girls who lose them at the first wearing, and there are some very good ones at twenty-five cents for gentlemen who sit down carelessly and for ladies who drop their handbags on cement sidewalks.

Quite often the glasses are found to have one lens still intact after the accident, but unless the gentleman is willing to make shift with a monocular, or the lady has monocular vision, it's as well to get a new pair.

Sun glasses add an air of distinction to most faces, but they should be chosen with discrimination to achieve the best possible results. There should be an artistic blending of color, a graceful sweep of framework, and a judicious balance of contours, all carefully related to individual needs. Large circular lenses will go far towards reducing the long-faced look of the fellow who is harassed by insistent creditors, oval shapes are ideal for lowbrows, squares are a help when strabismus is pronounced, and octagonals are just about right for those who have not yet won a beauty contest, and never will.

**THE** lenses come in so many colors that particular buyers can get exactly what they want if they are very patient with the shop clerk and have sales resistance developed to a high degree. Ruby glasses harmonize beautifully with too much sunburn untreated with cocoa butter, browns go nicely with freckles, purple should be the choice of retired majors who discuss world politics with pacifists, and pale mauve is recommended for ladies who diet on salads and orange juice.

Grey or pea-green should always be worn by tourists who go out for boat rides on choppy waters. There may be an apparent clash with sallow complexions early in the day, but the wisdom of the choice will be seen long before the trip is over.

It is true that the wearer of summer spectacles sometimes imagines he is afflicted with hemiopia, nyopia, or even presbyopia, but he more than makes up in color for what he loses in diffusion. Sun glasses can give an illusion of beauty to the most barren landscape and soften the outlines of the drabest places. Nobody knows how beautiful this world is until he has seen it through rose-colored glasses. Even a touch of yellow is a help.

**TRUE**, there may be times when the beholder is startled by strange visions. In the country he may come across a purple cow or a green sheep, he may see yellow blackberries or black yellow-jackets, pink horses or blue hired men, but what of it? One can't have bifocal advantages and astigmatism at the same time.

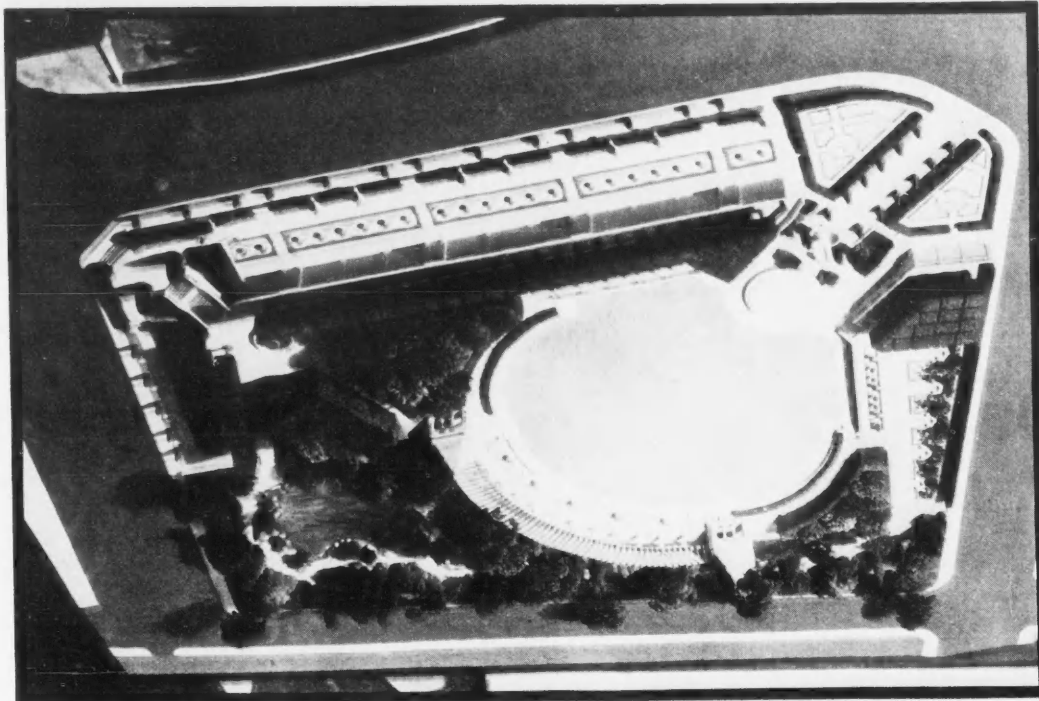
While these summer spectacles are marvellously effective in cutting out the infra-red and ultra-violet rays, reducing solar glare anywhere from fifteen to ninety-five per cent., giving full angle vision, and keeping cinders out of tear ducts, complaints are made by brash young men that the colored glasses seriously handicap romance in its incubatory stage.

**THE** boys say that, as things are now, they never can tell which girls are giving them the glad eye from behind their smoked screens.

The manufacturers should do something about it right away.



**GARDEN THEATRE TO BE OPENED TODAY.** Invitations have been sent out by the Niagara Parks Commission for the Opening Ceremonies of the Oakes Garden Theatre, to take place this afternoon. This lovely piece of designing, detailed pictures of which appeared in a recent issue, is here shown in a complete view looking from the General Brock Hotel towards the Falls, and also in the model from which the structures and parking were executed. The design is by Dunington Grubb and Ssensson. Photographs by "Jay".



**A** PECULIAR, subtle epidemic seems to be spreading far and wide across this fair Canada of ours and nobody, but me, seems to be doing anything about it. The disease, if it is a disease, evidently affects only the vocal organs of its victims. Among its commoner symptoms are an extraordinary broadening of the letter *a* and an almost complete absence of the sound of the letter *r*. The net result of these and other symptoms is a rich, fruity tone of voice that bears a certain resemblance to the so-called "English accent."

The malady has no apparent ill effects on the general health of its victims but the symptoms must be rather annoying to English people and are faintly irritating to the many Canadians who like the sound of the genuine English accents but find imitations rather trying.

**T**HE present is only one of a series of similar outbreaks that date back to early pioneering times. The presence of the disorder around the turn of the century seems to have been connected with Victoria's Jubilee and the crowning of Edward VII. There was a serious outbreak among many of the soldiers returning from the Great War, and waves of broad *a*'s appeared to follow the Prince of Wales in his trips across Canada. The return of visitors from the recent Coronation may have had something to do with the present epidemic.

These cannot be mere coincidences. It is quite evident that the trouble is always aggravated when Canadians are brought into intimate contact with genuine English accents as spoken by cultured, well-educated English people.

In between these more serious epidemics the disease is more or less endemic in its distribution, being largely confined to those parts of our larger cities where there are strict building restrictions, and to people who have marked social aspirations.

**T**HE spread of the disease is also aggravated by the movies and the radio. Canadians all over the country have frequent opportunities of hearing the voices of men like George Arliss, Leslie Howard and Ronald Colman, and those who have not developed a resistance to the disease do not seem to be able to resist the temptation to imitate them. Parents who guide themselves on being Canadians in all other respects have actually been known to teach their innocent helpless children to imitate the piping tones of Freddie Bartholomew, little realizing that this same child actor has to be kept in what is virtually solitary confinement in Hollywood for fear his dulcet notes might become soured by contact with American accents.

English lectures over the radio and the voices of the B.B.C. announcers are also a great source of temptation.

The disease is undoubtedly infectious but it is usually of short duration and yields readily to treatment. It produces a neurosis of some sort, probably related to those mental "complexes" which can be

## LOST

BY DAVID ANDRADE

**T**HERE are woods that no man knows,  
There are paths that none may tread,  
Where the fox untroubled goes  
And the briar makes his bed.

But at dusk may come a fear  
With a passing foot's impress,  
And the startled birds will hear  
Crying in the wilderness.

Ottawa, Ont.

corrected once the underlying, subconscious cause has been discovered and its absurdity disclosed to the sufferer.

**W**HILE there is, of course, no conscious or deliberate effort on the part of the victim to do so, there is apparently a subconscious attempt on his part to impersonate a cultured, educated Englishman. After all, there is no doubt that many Englishmen, by their accent alone, can give their hearers the impression of long-established social and intellectual superiority. There is a certain sonority and stateliness to their tones that is difficult to describe, impossible to imitate, but very, very impressive and effective. No better accent exists in the English-speaking world to-day for high-hatting, snubbing or putting in their place those we consider as our social and intellectual inferiors.

**W**HOLE books have been written on the differences in accent, pronunciation, use and meaning of English words and peculiarities in idiom and syntax as between English and Canadian or Ameri-

# THE CANADIAN ACCENT

BY R. G. LEWIS

can usage. Such books are eagerly devoured by those who are obsessed with the hope of acquiring a convincing English accent, but the more they study, the harder they strive for perfection, the more certain it is that eventually they will over-reach themselves.

Take for example the letter *a*. Most Englishmen use a much broader *a* than we do with words like *pass* and *dance* but those suffering from acute mimetic English are almost certain to use a broad *a* with *hand*, *fan* or some other word in which an Englishman never uses a broad *a*. No one could possibly memorize all the fine variations in width that an Englishman uses instinctively—there is no rule to guide anyone who has not inherited that instinct.

When an Englishman drops his *r* he usually lengthens the preceding vowel to make up for it. His pronunciation of the word *tartar* sounds as if it were spelled *tahtah* or even *tawtah*. The imitator, in his eagerness to avoid the dreaded *r*, overlooks the longer

vowel and gives us something that sounds like *totta* which is much closer to the American pronunciation than the English.

**T**HEN we have the American use of a short *u* sound after *n*, *d*, *t* and *th* in words like *new*, *tune*, *dew* and *enthusiasm*, which the American pronounces as if they were spelled *noo*, *toon*, *doo* and *enthoosiasm* and he does so on the excellent authority, for him, of Webster's Dictionary. In order to avoid this typical Americanism, the Anglomaniac tries to use the so-called long *u* after *s* and *t* and gives us strange vocal contortions like *blee-you* and *see-you* for *blue* and *suit*, something that no Englishman would even attempt.

Then there are hosts of innocent-looking little words like *Derby* and *clerk* that lie in wait for the unprepared and just when he thinks he has found a rule for pronouncing them he finds that there are more exceptions to his rule than cases that conform

## NOTES OF THE PAST

BY PAUL HAHN

**I**N OCTOBER, 1910, I was requested by Mrs. P. C. Larkin to advise her on the style of piano to purchase. Later, walking with Mr. Larkin from Elm Avenue to the old Belt Line via Huntley Street, he said to me: "I like to see a young man have strong convictions." (Mrs. Larkin wanted a smaller instrument, and I had strongly advised a larger for the size of her room, not only from aesthetic but from musical reasons, since the slightly larger sounding-board gave practically twice as much tone.) "Do you know, Paul, that people always talk about saving a match here and a cent there, but the very first hundred dollars I made I put right back into advertising."

In 1929, when Mr. Larkin was Canadian High Commissioner in London, I called at Canada House, and had the satisfaction of hearing Mrs. Larkin say: "Mr. Hahn, turn around. See that piano? I am so glad I took your advice."

**M**RS. FROOD, whose husband discovered the famous Frood and other mines, had something like thirty-five beautiful black cats. (She was supposed to have had over one hundred, but her brother, when Mrs. Frood became ill, thought they might turn

on her and got rid of a lot of them.) One day when I called at her beautiful farm on the shore of the lake near Poncet Indian Reservation she told me that a neighbor had been gently teasing her:

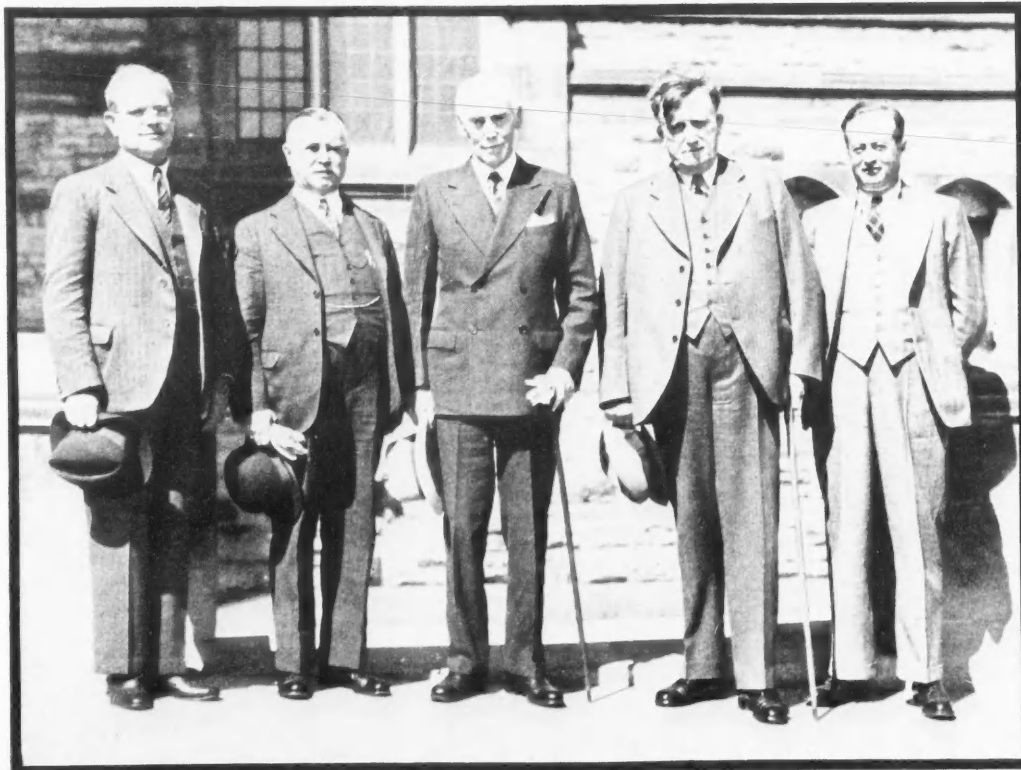
"Mrs. Frood, how do you begin to count your cats?" she asked me.

"I replied, 'My dear! I start at number one.'"

**I** VIVIDLY remember two sentences spoken by Mr. Timothy Eaton as I walked beside him along a moonlit tanbark path at Ravenscrag, his Muskoka estate. "I see my managers make mistakes, and I let them make them."

A few moments later: "Paul, I will never see it but you may; Saturday will be a day of recreation and Sunday will be the Sabbath."

About 1908 Mr. J. C. Eaton, later Sir John, was called "The King" because he had so many employees. At a dinner party in Walmer Road, Mrs. Eaton, now Lady Eaton, was in one room and her husband in the adjoining one, while I happened to be in the archway between the two rooms, when Mrs. Eaton said to me: "Paul, please tell the King the Boss wants to see him."



"TO RE-EXAMINE . . . CONFEDERATION". Members of the Royal Commission on Dominion and Provincial Affairs photographed at their first meeting at Ottawa. Left to right: H. F. Angus, Professor of Economics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver; Hon. Thibaudau Rinfret, Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, Ottawa; Hon. Newton W. Rowell, Chief Justice of Ontario, Toronto, Chairman of the Commission; John W. Daffoe, President and Editor-in-Chief, Winnipeg Free Press, Winnipeg; R. A. MacKay, Professor of Government at Dalhousie University, Halifax.

to it. There are subtle differences in idiom that serve to distinguish the student's copy from the Old Master. An Englishman doesn't get *off* a bus, he gets *down*. He lives *in* a street, not *on* it. He doesn't catch *up to you*, he catches *you up*. But there are exceptions to these uses and the imitator will eventually use them in the wrong place.

**N**OW I am going to tread on somebody's toes!

Whether you like to hear it or not, there is no denying that the average well-educated Englishman speaks English more grammatically than the corresponding Canadian or American. He does it consistently while we do it rather spasmodically. He uses *shall* and *will* and may and can according to the rules that we learn at school and promptly disregard as soon as we leave school.

He never leaves a preposition hanging out of the end of a sentence—a refinement that few of us insist on. He considers it almost immoral to deliberately or even unintentionally split his infinitives. In England one uses one's indefinite pronoun much oftener than one does in Canada and having started to use it in one's sentence one never relapses and falls back on his definite pronoun—as we are likely to do when we get ourselves into a jam like that.

Need we go into further detail? Surely this is enough to demonstrate the utter impossibility of impersonating an Englishman and thus acquiring his conscious air of superiority merely by the use of a few broad *a*'s and avoided *r*'s.

**H**AVING diagnosed the trouble, identified the neurosis, dragged it out of the subconscious into the light of day, explained its obvious absurdity and pointed out its cause to the patient, we may surely hope it will disappear.

Doctors tell us, however, that bad habits must be replaced by good ones, something must be supplied to fill the vacancy, something healthy and normal. Rational Canadians, unaffected by this form of Anglo-mania, have for many years been developing a Canadian accent. It may seem to lie somewhere between the American and English accents but in reality it lies quite a bit to one side of the straight line between these two points. It isn't merely a mixture or an average of the two. The Englishman may insist that it is an American accent and the American may call it an English accent but we know that it is Canadian.

There are a lot of factors that have affected the formation of this habit of speech other than English and American influences. The Scots element in our make-up is probably responsible for saving the sound of the *r* from extinction. The Welsh and Irish components have had a tendency to keep the width of the *a* within due bounds and frequent contacts with French-speaking Canadians have added a precision and piquancy to it. The Canadian environment, Canadian character, the Canadian mind-our-own-business attitude that we have taken toward the rest of this mad world, have all had their effect. What-

## AUTUMN

BY ARTHUR S. BOURINOT

**N**OW doth the old earth turn to take her rest  
And clasp great quilts of color to her breast,  
With here a patch of red, a burst of gold,  
And there a blaze of yellow, fold on fold,  
Patches of bronze and ochre, riot of flame  
Resplendent as the banners of high fame.

All these and many more she gathers round  
Then, like an Indian brave whose hunting ground  
Lies not far off, she rolls her blankets tight,  
Stretching her feet to the flickering fires of night  
That constant and unwearying vigil keep,  
Contentedly she turns her to her sleep.

ever is responsible for its existence there is no doubt that it *does* exist and that it is distinctly Canadian. It is distinguished by being free from extremes, pleasant to the ear and easily understood by other English-speaking people. It is well worth retaining and developing as something of our own.

The best way to check the spread of the peculiar, subtle epidemic of pseudo-English is to substitute this better type of genuine, natural Canadian speech. Patients should be encouraged to speak freely and unaffectedly with the habits of speech they hear in their homes, schools, and offices. They should, of course, avoid obviously ugly sounds and awkward errors in English that they may happen to hear but above all, they should avoid imitating habits of speech that are not Canadian. If we let Nature take her course the disorder to which I have referred will die out and we will emerge with a healthy language of our own.



# THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

action except a loyal cooperation with those policies, even when they involve forcible resistance to the policies of another government. But an overwhelming moral conviction has taken hold of many able, sincere and earnest people that the use of force between two governments is absolutely and in all cases wrong; and that conviction if sincerely and consistently held seems to us to justify non-cooperation with the war efforts of even a democratic government. The sincere and consistent holding of it seems to us to call for a good deal more than the ordinary pacifist is willing to admit; but the philosophic pacifists such as Aldous Huxley and Bertrand Russell are consistent enough to win our entire admiration, and the "Encyclopedia of Pacifism" edited by the former and just published in Canada by the Macmillans (at fifteen cents) is an extremely able statement of the most logical form of the pacifist case.

The Encyclopedia is an exposition of the views of the Peace Pledge Union started by "Dick" Sheppard and now constituting the British section of the War Resisters' International. The Statement of Principles of the International fully recognizes the illogic of opposing war and not also opposing the causes of war, and therefore sets itself to abolish, and pledges its members not to entertain, all feelings of difference between races and between religions. As for differences between classes, it regards them as due to the present system of production with private profit rather than social need as its outstanding motive. It is anti-Marxian because Marx upheld violence as the sole means of remedying the economic ills of society. But this brings us to the point in the pacifist creed at which faith becomes more important than logic, the point at which we are told that "the most effective, the most equitable, the most economical way of meeting violence is to use non-violence." To materialistic logic this is a very hard saying, for the term "meeting" is apt to suggest successful self-defence by an existing national state, as for example if the Chinese were to retain their national identity against the Japanese without fighting. The words have really no such significance, being precisely equivalent to the "Overcome evil with good" of Jesus, and meaning not that any particular national structure or type of government can be preserved without fighting, but that the noblest ideas and principles of which mankind is capable will survive no matter what happens to the individuals or nations actuated by them.

Mr. Huxley's section on "Defence" is likely to be misunderstood by persons not capable of the undiluted pacifist doctrine. He endorses "passive" defence in the shape of preparations for lessening the damage which may be done by hostile air attacks, but he clearly does not mean anything involving the use of force against the attackers, and he has curiously overlooked the fact that a nation which has abandoned the use of force against any kind of aggression would never be attacked by air, but would have its territory seized and administered by land troops, against whom his "legitimate" arrangements for "defence without aggression" would be quite useless.

## UNDECLARED SHORTNESS

ITALY and Japan have taught the world a valuable lesson. According to a dispatch from New York, dress designers of that city have denied that the short skirt is coming back. And yet anyone who has a noticing way about him can see that dresses are definitely getting shorter. The purpose of the dress designers is plain. They realize that if they declare the short skirt is on its way, all the busybodies in clerical and medical circles will begin shouting about health and morality. And that is what the dress designers, with harrowing memories of the previous short-skirt epoch, want to avoid. If there is no short skirt, there can be no argument that it is immoral and unhealthy. Therefore, they deny that there is a short skirt. Meanwhile, skirts are getting shorter and Japan continues to invade China. But try and get it confirmed.

## MR. ABERHART'S CALLING

IF OTTAWA wants to do something about Mr. Aberhart—and we are sure that Ottawa must want to do something about Mr. Aberhart—we think it should approach the task with imagination and finesse. Mr. Aberhart's wings cannot be clipped in the conventional fashion because he is not the conventional type of bird. That is a fact which Ottawa seems not to have recognized. It has made the mistake of assuming that the Albertan premier is another political opportunist, which emphatically he is not. It must take a fresh look at this man, the searching and unprejudiced look of the biologist who has been confronted with an exotic specimen. It will find, we are convinced, that Mr. Aberhart has depths which have never been plumbed, and if Ottawa is alert it can do some plain or fancy puffing to its advantage.

It is our opinion that Mr. Aberhart is a square peg in something of a hole. We think he is uncomfortable in that hole and would like to get out of it. But he will not permit himself to be ejected; he is sensitive and he has pride. The trick must be done by kindness and understanding. The first thing is to find out what Mr. Aberhart wants. Every man wants something, whether it is fame, fortune or the favor of the fair sex. And we are not convinced that what Mr. Aberhart wants above all other things is social credit. It couldn't be. If you ask us, we would say that Mr. Aberhart is secretly a poet. In no other way can we explain his feeling against the banks. Well, every Canadian poet whom we have met has cherished the ambition to be poet laureate of Canada. If that is what Mr. Aberhart wants, the sagacious thing, as well as the generous thing, would be to let him have the laureateship. On the condition, of course, that he give Alberta back to the professional politicians. He could then devote the rest of his days to writing the theory of Social Credit in free verse, happy as a lark and out of mischief.

Mind you, we do not say positively that Mr. Aberhart is a frustrated poet, or even a frustrated painter of chinaware. For all we know, his secret desire is to be a locomotive driver or a submarine commander. All we are trying to do is to suggest



STANDING ROOM ONLY.

the possibility that Mr. Aberhart has missed his calling and that instead of ridiculing him for his mistake, Ottawa should take pains to find out what that calling is and help him to it.

## THE DEFENSIVE WAR

IT APPEARS that we have seen the last of the offensive war. There have been a number of conflicts since the Great War, but none of these has been an offensive war. It was a defensive war that Japan fought in Manchuria and it is a defensive war she is fighting in North China and at Shanghai. Italy fought a defensive war in Ethiopia, and Germany and Italy are fighting a defensive war against communist Spain. It is beside the point that a defensive war cannot be told apart from an offensive war in any particular. It is called a defensive war and that is the highly important fact. For it means that modern nations have felt compelled to defer to a world opinion that will no longer countenance the offensive war. And so they wage the defensive war. Those tough-minded persons who refuse to believe this represents a substantial advance along the road to peace are probably correct.

## COL. DREW'S POLICY

COL. GEORGE DREW is so obviously the kind of person, with the kind of training, whom we have always wanted to see in greater numbers in our legislative bodies, and particularly in the provincial legislatures, that it is a matter of deep regret to us that he should have chosen to run upon a special and personal platform embodying a theory of the use of the governmental power which we cannot bring ourselves to admire. Our regret is the deeper because it seems to us that Col. Drew is moved to the fathering of that theory chiefly by the desire to establish a difference between himself and the provincial leader of the party to which he belongs—at a moment when the best interests of the Province call for the re-establishment in that party of the old relationships of loyalty and cooperation which once made it so powerful an influence for good democratic government.

The difference between Col. Drew and his leader is that the former wants the Province of Ontario to take definite legislative action to make the operations of a certain group of American labor organizations unlawful in the Province. In that respect he is at one with Mr. Hepburn, but he goes further than the Premier in that he proposes a definite type of legislation, whereas Mr. Hepburn has up to the present confined himself to general denunciations. From his description it is clear that what he has in mind is something after the fashion of the Duplessis Padlock Law of the Province of Quebec, and that he realizes the impossibility of defining in general terms the kind of association which he desires to suppress, and proposes to rely on the system of having the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council "declare" that such-and-such a society is unlawful. The fact that this

method has been adopted by the Duplessis Government in Quebec does not alter our opinion that it is un-British and susceptible of being used for the undermining of every kind of civil liberty. It will be quite useless for Col. Drew to assure us that no Government in Ontario would ever dream of "declaring" an association unlawful unless it was a genuine menace to the peace and good order of the Province. We have no such confidence in Governments, which according to our observation are far too apt to consider anything a menace to peace which happens to interfere with their own political interests or the economic interests of any powerful element among their supporters.

## KILLING THE THEATRE

THE project for a season of legitimate theatrical attractions in Montreal, which was well under way last week and which looked like proving a satisfactory venture both artistically and financially, has been knocked on the head by the action of an American trade union in refusing to recognize the rights of a Canadian trade union with whom the Montreal theatre had made an agreement. Nothing can be done by Canadians in the situation, for the leverage employed by the American union consists in its power to call out its members, not in Canadian territory, but in the American territory in which the theatrical producers do the bulk of their business.

The action is of almost unbelievable unwisdom from the point of view of theatrical labor, for the very existence of the legitimate theatre outside of the great producing centres depends of the availability of the largest possible number of houses through which road companies can be sent on tour; the more such houses there are, the greater is the number of attractions which can be maintained "on the road." We do not hesitate to say that the closing of the Montreal theatre will mean diminished employment for theatre workers not only in Montreal but in practically every "road" city in the United States. The attitude of organized labor has had as much as anything else to do with the almost total collapse of the "road" theatre business in recent years, and now that there is a good prospect of its revival the policy of organized labor seems to be once again operating in favor of its suppression. And yet organized labor complains of the "mechanization" of popular entertainment by the cinema!

## PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

This week's prize in the Photographic Competition is divided between Walter A. Connolly, Pinour, Ont., and E. L. Taylor, 505 8th St. West, Calgary, Alta., both of whom will get Three Dollars and credit for one Honorable Mention. Their pictures, two good landscapes of Eastern and Western Canada, will appear in an early issue. Honorable Mentions go also to Miss M. Alquist, 111 Monarch Park Avenue, Toronto; Larne Ardell, 67 Lynwood Ave., Toronto; C. C. Fidler, 532 Loughheed Bldg., Calgary; D. J. Dowsley, 55 Madison Ave., Toronto; and F. H. Duke, The Pas, Man.



**BISHOPS ARE HONORED.** In connection with the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada, held last week in Halifax, honorary degrees were conferred by King's College, Halifax, on eight Canadian, British and American Bishops, all of whom except Bishop Blunt, of Bradford, England, are shown in this photograph. The seven are Bishop Philip Lindel Sen, of Honan, China; Bishop Benjamin Brewster, of Maine; Bishop C. C. B. Bardsley, of Leicester, England; and Bishop Paul Shinji Sasaki, of Mid Japan, standing; and in the front row, Bishop George C. Stewart, of Chicago; Archbishop D. T. Owen, Primate of All Canada; and Bishop J. G. T. Day, of Ossory, Ireland.

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## —History of Canada, September 6-13

# QUEBEC SCHOOL UPSET

WITH most of the characteristics of a European "purge," excepting only the flow of blood, seven members of the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec were eliminated from opportunities for service on that body during the week. Their resignations were suddenly requested without explanation by Dr. W. P. Percival, Deputy Minister of Education and director of Protestant Education for the Province. Premier Duplessis was quoted as commenting subsequently that "The Government has no knowledge of wholesale dismissals." Yet civil servants, such as Dr. Percival, rarely undertake wholesale requests for the resignations of prominent citizens from public bodies without instructions from their Government. Those who received requests for their resignations were Howard Murray, O.B.E., Montreal; Rt. Rev. Lennox Williams, former Bishop of Quebec; P. C. Duboyce, N.P. of Richmond; H. R. Cockfield of Montreal, managing director of a nationally known advertising agency; Charles B. Howard, M.P. for Sherbrooke; R. Eric Fisher, and Col. the Rev. A. H. McGreer, principal and vice-chancellor of Bishops College University. The Deputy Minister of Education refused any comment on his action except the statement that "I was acting under authority," and the advice to reporters that any statement would have to come from Premier Duplessis. It was then disclosed that Hon. Gordon W. Scott, chairman of the Protestant Committee, tendered his resignation several months ago but had not been informed whether it had been accepted. Premier Duplessis stated that no action had been taken by the Cabinet on Mr. Scott's letter of resignation. The English-speaking press of the Province demanded an explanation from the Government with possibly more insistence than it has devoted to any administrative topic since the beginning of the Duplessis régime. Three of the five Protestant members of the Quebec Legislature planned a meeting with the two Protestant members of the Cabinet to seek an explanation of the dismissals. P. C. Duboyce announced his refusal to resign as requested until he was supplied with more information as to the reason for the request. Appointments to the Protestant Committee for Public Instruction are by Order-in-Council and are generally regarded as for life.

The mystery of who instructed Dr. Percival to ask for the resignations was solved simultaneously with the announcement that the remaining nine members of the Protestant Committee are also being asked to resign. Hon. Martin B. Fisher, Provincial Treasurer, then revealed that he had given Dr. Percival the original instructions. He added the explanation that a complete reorganization of Protestant education in Quebec is being undertaken because the existing system had become obsolete. Mr. Fisher further disclosed that the Cabinet had left the entire reorganization to himself and his Protestant colleagues in the Legislature. Consequently, Premier Duplessis' comment after the first seven dismissals was literally true.

### DOMINION

**Agriculture:** Estimate of Bureau of Statistics of total wheat production of Canada is 188,191,000 bushels, the smallest crop since 1914. Department of Agriculture estimates of fruit crop showed heavy increases for all varieties except pears. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture,



AIR EXECUTIVE. D. R. MacLaren, whose appointment as assistant to the vice-president, Trans-Canada Air Lines, Montreal, has been announced by P. G. Johnson, operating vice-president.

ture, announced movement of more cattle from drought areas of West during last three weeks than during entire year 1936; 20,000 of the 50,000 moved were purchased by the Federal Government and moved to the East.

**Defence:** Cabinet held two sessions without customary statement being issued at conclusion of meetings, and presumably discussed Canada's relation to the European crisis. Hon. Ian MacKenzie, Minister of Defence, stated that contracts for defence supplies totalling over \$9,000,000 have now been placed and include more than 100 airplanes.

**Meteorology:** Meteorological Service of Canada began construction of two new weather bureaux in Northern British Columbia and two in the Labrador interior.

**Postoffice:** Postmaster General J. C. Elliott announced reduction in air mail rates to West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, Central America and South America. G. Herring, chief superintendent of Land and Air Mail Branch of Postoffice, told annual convention of Rural Mail Carriers that their demands for abolition of contract system could not be granted at present.

**Public Debt:** Bureau of Statistics reported that the Dominion, provincial and municipal debt of the country totals \$7,629,691,538.

**Radio:** Gladstone Murray, General Manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, announced that the directors of the CBC have "banned" broadcasting of stock market commentaries, liquor advertising and discussions of birth control.

**Rowell Commission:** The Royal Commission on federal-provincial relations held its organization meeting. Chief Justice Rowell, chairman of the Commission, announced that sittings will be held in each provincial capital as well as in Ottawa and that representations will be heard from the Governments and from recognized public organizations. Unless a provincial Government asks that municipal Governments over which it has jurisdiction be heard separately, all municipal submissions are to be through provincial channels, the Commission decided.

**Trade:** Bureau of Statistics reported Canada's favorable trade balance for year ending July 31 was \$403,961,000 and that total trade was \$1,881,714,000, a gain of 24 per cent.

### ALBERTA

**Agriculture:** Hon. D. B. Mullen, Minister of Agriculture, announced conservation of straw supplies in Alberta south of Athabasca has been provided for by Order-in-Council to supply live stock feed.

**Highway Probe:** Murdoch H. MacKinnon, federal unemployment relief officer in Alberta, gave evidence before the Alberta Royal Commission investigating provincial highway construction that the Province fulfilled its agreement with the Dominion Government on relief road construction projects last year in only one of the eight projects and only for a month in that particular project; instead of taking 50 per cent. of the road employees from relief rolls as required by the agreement, the Province hired only 16.45 per cent. of relief recipients. Hon. W. A. Fallow, Alberta Minister of Public Works, blamed subordinates for excessive costs of highway construction and for failure to carry out terms of federal-provincial agreement, in his evidence to the Royal Commission.

**Minimum Wage:** Hon. E. C. Manning, Minister of Trade and Industry, announced that a minimum wage for all male employees in Alberta will be established "in the very near future."

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

**Marketing:** Independent Milk Producers Co-operative Association \$500 bond to carry appeal on validity of British Columbia Marketing Act to Privy Council. Lower Mainland Dairy Products Marketing Board announced that indications were that it would be unable to operate owing to refusal of producers to register with it.

**Trade:** Premier T. D. Pattullo announced that a bill will be submitted to the fall session of the Legislature to establish a provincial Department of Trade and Industry.

### NEW BRUNSWICK

**Health:** Hon. J. B. McNair, Attorney-General and Acting Minister of Health, announced postponement of opening of schools in New Brunswick owing to infantile paralysis epidemic; there were 32 cases in the Province.

### MANITOBA

**Agriculture:** Already engaged in fighting encephalomyelitis, a horse disease, provincial veterinary authorities began fight against a new epidemic, stomatitis, among cattle and horses.

### ONTARIO

**Appointment:** Cecil L. Snyder, Assistant Crown Attorney for York for past seven years, was appointed Solicitor to the Attorney-General's Department.

**Highways:** Premier Hepburn officially opened road from North Bay to Temiskaming, providing the latter municipality with its first highway communication with the outside world.

**Hydro:** O.H.E.P.C. announced a general reduction of \$2 per horsepower in the interim rate for power to all municipalities in the Niagara system in addition to the reduction of \$2.50 per horsepower recently announced for many of the municipalities.

**Health:** Dr. B. T. McGhie, Deputy Minister of Health, stated that there were signs that the infantile paralysis epidemic in the Province was abating slightly. By the end of the week his Department had distributed serum for 1,482 cases.

### QUEBEC

**Electric Power:** Provincial Electricity Board, created at the last session of Legislature, began operations, and it was said that the National Electricity Syndicate, also created at last session, will hold its organization meeting shortly; the former organization has absolute control over power production by private companies (even to the extent of being able to order them to construct new power lines if it decides they are needed), and the Syndicate is the organization which was given authority to develop a publicly owned hydro system.

**Taxation Commission:** Appointments of Edouard Montpetit of the University of Montreal and J. A. LaRue of Quebec to be members of the commission for the revision of the taxation system of the Province was announced by the Government; a third commissioner to represent the English-speaking population is to be appointed later, it was stated.

### POLITICS

**Dominion:** Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative Leader, visited his home Province of Alberta and said in a speech: "It is your duty and mine to obey the constitution." It was reported that he urged upon local Conservatives in private con-



FROSIA GREGORASH, young Toronto-born Russian soprano who, after local successes, is leaving for New York to continue her studies. She studied under Madame Gedeonoff and Nina Gale and was gold medalist at the Canadian National Exhibition in 1935. She is known to radio audiences through her work over CFRB and during the past summer was guest artist at the Hotel Britannia, Lake of Bays.

ference the need for joint action with all others opposed to the Albertan régime and that he emphasized the serious view which he took of the Alberta premier's recent defiance of the federal Government. In a speech in Victoria, B.C., a few days later, Mr. Bennett declared that democracy is being genuinely menaced in Canada and pointed to the Social Credit experiment as an example.

**Alberta:** A meeting of 8,311 persons in Calgary, presided over by Mayor Andrew Davidson, passed resolutions demanding the resignation of Premier Aberhart and his Government and asking the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to prohibit the Sunday political addresses of the Alberta premier. The meeting was sponsored by the People's League of Alberta and the principal speakers were E. L. Gray, provincial Liberal Leader, and D. M. Duggan, provincial Conservative Leader.

**Ontario:** Hon. Earl Rowe refused co-operation with Premier Hepburn's announced plan for a new type of Liquor Control Commission composed of a Supreme Court Judge and one Conservative and one Liberal member of the Legislature, but he promised new liquor legislation "in the interests of temperance and sobriety" if the Conservatives are elected. While both parties assailed each other on the liquor question the Ontario Temperance Federation assailed both of them and asked the electors to vote only for individual

candidates who will pledge themselves to work for the abolition of beverage rooms and wine stores and the extension of local option areas to a county. Among the candidates now in the Ontario campaign are: John Noble, Ontario organizer for the American Federation of Labor, as a Conservative; Lieut.-Col. George A. Drew who strongly disapproves of Conservative Leader Rowe but is running as an Independent Conservative; and Alfred Mustin, president of a C.I.O. local.

### OBITUARY

**Alexander, Dr. A. B.,** Winnipeg, retired medical superintendent of King George and King Edward municipal hospitals, Winnipeg (65). **Benloin, Louis,** Montreal, retired Canadian vice-president of Carmen of America (66). **Blair, Mrs. M. A.,** Vancouver, educationist, one of first women on American continent to receive M.A. degree, former preceptress of Albert College, Belleville (99). **Browning, Major George,** Montreal, retired grain merchant, noted militia officer (82). **Bryce, Hugh,** Vancouver, former local treasurer C.P.R. in Vancouver and Winnipeg (61). **Cameron, Daniel Alexander,** (K.C., M.P.), Sydney, N.S., Liberal member of House of Commons for Cape Breton North-Victoria, former Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia (66). **Day, Dr. John Lewis,** Montreal, physician, former professor in Arts faculty of McGill (69). **Flynn, James,** Moosomin, Sask., pioneer of Moosomin district (96). **Godin, Joseph Albert,** Quebec West, Que., alderman of Quebec West (54). **Graham, Andrew George,** Estonia, Sask., editor of Estonia "Enterprise," oldest publisher and printer in Western Canada, overseer of Estonia (81). **Hill, Audman,** Hamilton, Ont., radio tenor (39). **Hillocks, Rev. S. Bacon,** Calgary, pioneer missionary, former politician, lawyer and journalist (68). **Hubber, William,** Montreal, retired chief detective of Montreal store of Robert Simpson Co. (78). **Kelly, Rev. Edward,** Toronto, pastor St. Clare's Church, president Canadian Catholic History Society (61). **MacDonald, J. J.,** Worthing, Sussex, England, former resident of Halifax, chief engineer for Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners. **McBain, Lieut.-Col. William,** Whitby, Ont., aide de camp to Sir Sam Hughes during the War, supervisor of establishment of Valcartier Military Camp (59). **McKenna, John,** Charlottetown, P.E.I., former mayor of Charlottetown (75). **Reid, E. J.,** Winnipeg, hotelman and noted curler (81). **Scott, Arthur James,** Toronto, secretary-treasurer Canadian Educational Films. **Shearer, John,** Ottawa, former superintendent of Dominion public buildings (63). **Wickham, Patrick Martin,** St. Lambert, Que., former mayor of St. Lambert, past Grand Knight of Canadian Council Knights of Columbus, past president Canadian Fire Underwriters Association (82).



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# OUR NATIONAL PARKS

BY A. B. MACKAY

The author of this article is President of the Canadian National Parks Association which was organized in 1923 by prominent and patriotic Canadians from coast to coast in support of national parks and tributary highways. Mr. Mackay is also Chairman of the Western Division of the Canadian Automobile Association.

THE story of the Canadian National Parks is one which has not yet been fully told, and it is all too true that Canadians have no adequate conception of what these are and what they mean to Canada. They are a great and splendid heritage which has already been set aside and dedicated not only to the people of Canada but to the millions who in future years will come from all parts of the world to see and enjoy them. Their existence today is a tribute to the statesmanlike outlook on the part of the comparative few who have worked long and hard, first to get them, and then to keep them. The conceiving of the idea of these National Parks was in itself a magnificent thing. It occurred much earlier in the history of the Canadian people than has usually happened in other countries. And it is lucky that it should have been so because after a country has grown up and vested interests have become well established it becomes a matter of great difficulty and expense to set aside and dedicate to Park purposes suitable tracts and locations.

TAKING a bird's eye view of the system of National Parks as it exists in Canada today it will be found that they are eighteen in number, comprising in all something over 12,000 square miles. The largest is Jasper Park (4,200 square miles), situated in the Rockies, west of the city of Edmonton, an immense mountainous territory, rich in historical associations, with many beautiful and unclimbed peaks, glaciers, snow-fields, canyons and lakes of superb coloring.

The second largest is Banff National Park, embracing some 2,585 square miles, situated west of the city of Calgary. It also is on the eastern slope of the Rockies, taking in massive mountain ranges, many glacier-crowned, and lower slopes covered with luxuriant forests and flowered alplands.

These two great National Parks have an abundance of unrivalled mountain scenery, equalling if not surpassing all that is to be found in Switzerland. They are gigantic in their total spread and almost infinite in their variety of scenic attraction. They are sanctuaries for big game, deer, mountain goat, mountain sheep, elk and many other forms of wild animal life.

IN SOUTH-EASTERN British Columbia, along the Banff-Windermere highway, occurs the Kootenay National Park which takes in some 587 square miles, featuring deep canyons, the Iron Gates, Sinclair Canyon, Radium Hot Springs. Then in the same mountainous district there is Glacier National Park on the summit of the Selkirk range and spreading itself over 321 square miles. North of these on the west slope of the Rockies is Yoho National Park with an area of 507 square miles, taking in the famous Kicking Horse Valley, much rugged mountain scenery, icecaps and glaciers. There are numerous waterfalls in the Yoho Valley, one over 1,200 feet in height, and many wonderful lakes, among them being Emerald Lake, Lake O'Hara and Lake McArthur.

Also in south-eastern British Columbia, on the summit of Mount Revelstoke, there is a smaller park of 100 square miles in area, known as Mount Revelstoke National Park, which has a nineteen-mile drive up the mountain with panoramic views of the Columbia and Kootenay Valleys. It is widely known for its winter sports.

In southern Alberta on the eastern slopes of the mountains and bordering on the State of Montana, is Waterton Lakes National Park of 220 square miles. This is the Canadian section of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. It also is mountainous in character with lovely lakes, waterfalls and snow peaks.

ALBERTA has three other National Parks of an entirely different order. Two of these exist for the preservation of the buffalo which would have otherwise by this time become extinct. They are fenced enclosures, one of 197 square miles near the town of Wainwright, known as Buffalo Canadian National Park, which has over 5,000 buffalo as well as moose, deer, elk, yak and the hybrid cattalo. The other is 51 square miles in area, near the town of Lamont, and has over 2,000 buffalo, as well as moose, deer and elk. The third of this group is Nomaskan National Park near the town of Foremost in southern Alberta. It has an area of eight and a half square miles enclosed with fencing and holding and preserving some 300 head of the pronghorn antelope which is indigenous to that district and otherwise in danger of extermination.

In Central Saskatchewan, north of the city of Prince Albert, will be found the Prince Albert National Park comprising some 1,869 square miles. It is in the forest country of north-eastern Canada. There are lakes and streams in abundance with moose, deer, bear, beaver and bird life—a fisherman's paradise where lake trout, pickerel and northern pike abound. Sand beaches for children and bathers, camp-grounds, and even a government golf course round out a large and magnificent territory for summer holidays and life out of doors.

MOVING east into the Province of Manitoba, Riding Mountain National Park is found west of Lake Winnipeg in the south-western section of the Province. Its area is 1,148 square miles, and it is situated in rolling woodland country, dotted with beautiful lakes. It is the natural

home of big game. Camping and bathing opportunities are many with all the attractions of life in the open. There is here another government golf course.

Point Pelee National Park (6½ square miles) in the Province of Ontario is situated on the most southerly mainland in Canada on Lake Erie. It is unique as the resting place of many migratory birds. Camping and bathing places make it a lovely spot for summer vacation periods.

Georgian Bay Islands National Park is also in the Province of Ontario, near Midland in the Georgian Bay. There are some thirty islands comprising over 5 square miles. Beausoleil is the largest of the group and is a popular camping resort. There are beautiful groves of trees, fine bathing beaches, varied bird and plant life. Flower-pot Island at the head of Bruce Peninsula has interesting limestone formations and numerous caves.

In the Province of Nova Scotia there is the small Fort Anne National Park at Annapolis Royal. It is historic and is the site of early Acadian settlement of Port Royal and has a museum containing interesting relics of early days.

Another small historic area known

as Fort Beauséjour National Park will be found near Sackville in the Province of New Brunswick. This is the site of an old French fort erected in the middle of the 18th century and renamed Fort Carmichael in 1775 by the British. The original name was later restored.

The most recently established is Cape Breton Highlands National Park of some 450 square miles situated in the Province of Nova Scotia.

IN THIS day and age people have come to love and appreciate the great out-of-doors. The motor car has widened the horizon of most. With the help of the car great distances have shrunk to small obstacles, and the population of the whole North American Continent are accustomed to travel from one end to the other, bringing healthful pleasure, education and expansion of imagination into the lives of many. The soul and nature of our people cannot but expand and become greater under such widening influences. It needs but the completion of a really modern trans-Canada highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific to reveal Canada to herself in a way never even approached up to now. When that comes about, and may it be soon, the people in

Eastern and Western Canada will know each other in a much more complete way and perhaps, as is indeed probable, they will come the more to love and appreciate the unity of this magnificent Dominion of Canada.

AS AGAINST our small population of eleven millions in Canada we have south of the line probably another 140 millions who literally are all on wheels, with a strong desire and urge to travel from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Circle and from the shores of the Pacific Ocean to the shores of the Atlantic. Do any of us adequately realize what such facts mean? If nothing else, they mean that Canada's relatively small population can enjoy an almost overwhelming quantity of trade from that source. No difficulty, in such a picture, about building and paying for a splendid modern Trans-Canada Highway to be as traveled and enjoyed by even a moderate overflow from such a huge population.

Let Canada open her gates to that immense population south of us, and by building her main highways up to modern motor requirements she will discover the true proportions of the richest form of trade and commerce open to her, namely motor tourist traffic. A traffic which when developed will present her with an annual turnover of not less than one billion dollars. That alone will stabilize agriculture as never before in Canada because, after all, motor tourists cannot leave their stomachs at home and the produce of Canadian farms will be in demand.

## A GRIM GAME OF TAG

(By A.B.G. in the Winnipeg Free Press)

THERE'S a grim game of tag going on along Manitoba's highways through the sun-drenched western portion of the province, with crows, gophers and automobiles as the principal actors in the dance of death. Whenever the wheels of tourist traffic roll heaviest, the macabre game reaches its most furious climax, until, in some sections, the roadway is dotted with tiny corpses.

Lured by the warmth of the sun beating down on the crushed rock and gravel highways, hundreds of young gophers, mostly Franklin ground squirrels, sit along the grass bordered edges and whistle shrill cries and engage in serio-comic battles with one another.

PRESENTLY a crow, maybe alone or in company with two or three of his fellows, floats contemplatively over the road, whereat the young gophers, their stubby tails twitching with excitement, leave off their zamboling with each other and hurl insults and taunts at the big black birds.

Should the crow be provoked to the extent of halfheartedly giving chase to one gopher, he plunges for safety into the long grass while his companions, dusty little canons of the country street, whistle fresh jeers and imprecations.

The gophers are very young, very

brash and without the deep cunning of the crow, who now affects resignation and lies himself to the nearest fence pole, eyes the scene more in sorrow than in anger, and waits.

Presently along roars a big, black car. The young gophers, elated by their victory over the crow, decide to play the same game with this new monster, and, like cheeky cityurchins, dash across the road in front of the car. The crow still waits on his fence pole.

SHOULD the gopher make the exciting trip in safety, he perks up like an animated tent-peg and whistles the story of his daring to his companions, stumps them to beat his record. Soon every car along the road is a challenge for the gophers to change sides. The crow just waits.

Sooner or later the inevitable happens. There's one last despairing shriek, almost lost in the roar of the car, one less furry tent-peg scampers across the road. The crow plants from his fence pole to claim the reward of his patience.

But tourist cars often travel in pairs and the second car, hidden in the dust cloud raised by the first car, completes the grim jest by splattering black feathers alongside of the sand-colored fur, while the young gophers twitter excitedly, twitch their stumpy tails with infantile mirth.



the story of a wonderful boy

now told in countless homes with a movie camera

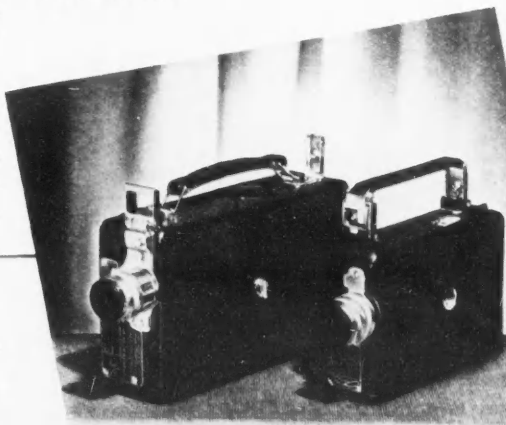
LIVING, MOVING SCENES from your baby's life—from the time he's a little downy-headed creature absorbed in his own waving fingers and toes—through each winning phase of his development—

His first baby steps . . . his first suit of rompers . . . playing with the new puppy . . . riding on his toy "bike" . . . a thousand little dramas, each one more fascinating than any drama on any stage—

In countless homes today the movie camera is making a record—vivid, intimate, true—of the family story; keeping alive the memories and associations that knit each family together. There's no greater thrill than recap-

turing treasured experiences you have shared in common—seeing them happen again, with startling reality, on your own home screen.

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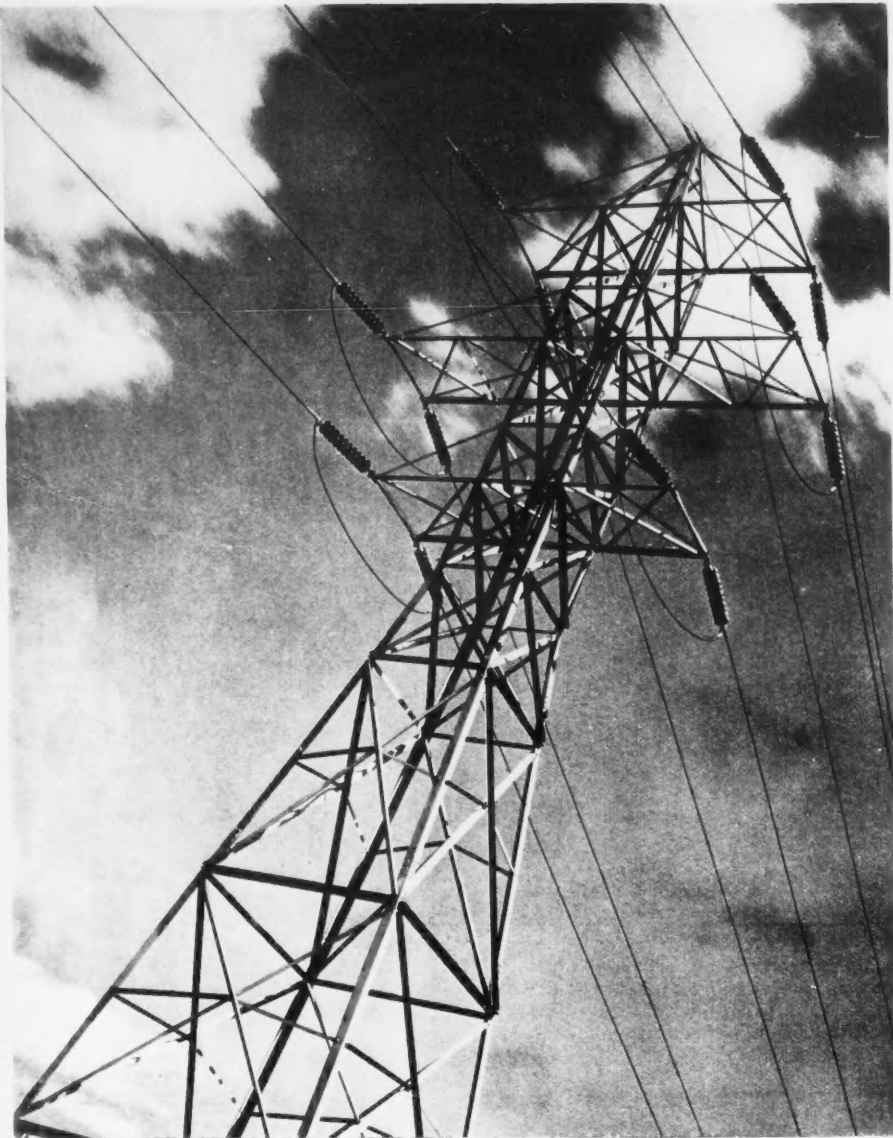
MAGAZINE CINÉ KODAK loads in three seconds. You don't touch the film. It comes in a magazine. Just slip the magazine into place, raise the camera cover and shoot. Effortless loading is only one of six new features in this remarkable pocket-size movie camera. With fast f1.9 lens, \$140; including carrying case, \$160.50.



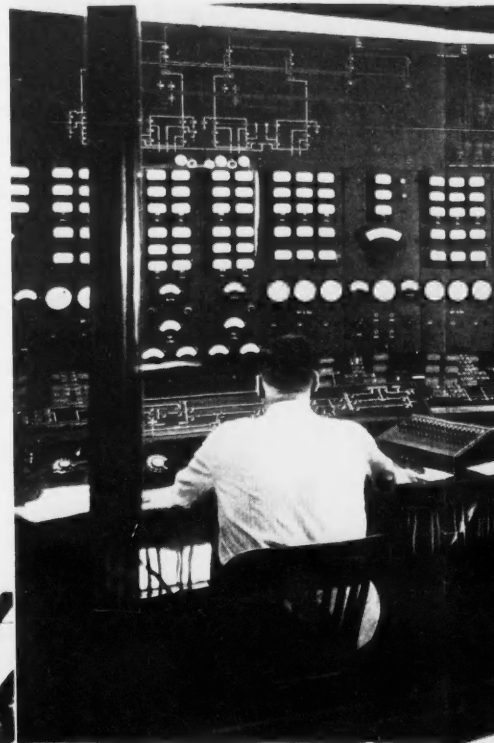
# HYDRO — ONTARIO'S MOST EFFICIENT

THE other day a Toronto firm wanted a picture of a certain piece of electrical equipment, so it sent a photographer to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission's station at Leaside. What he saw amazed him. "Do you mean to say that turning on the lights at home, or plugging in the toaster or the vacuum cleaner, requires all this?" he said. "I wouldn't have believed it." "Yes," laughed the Hydro official, "the toaster and the radio and all the other devices, and please don't overlook the factories and the street-cars. It's quite a job taking care of them all." "I believe you," said the photographer fervently.

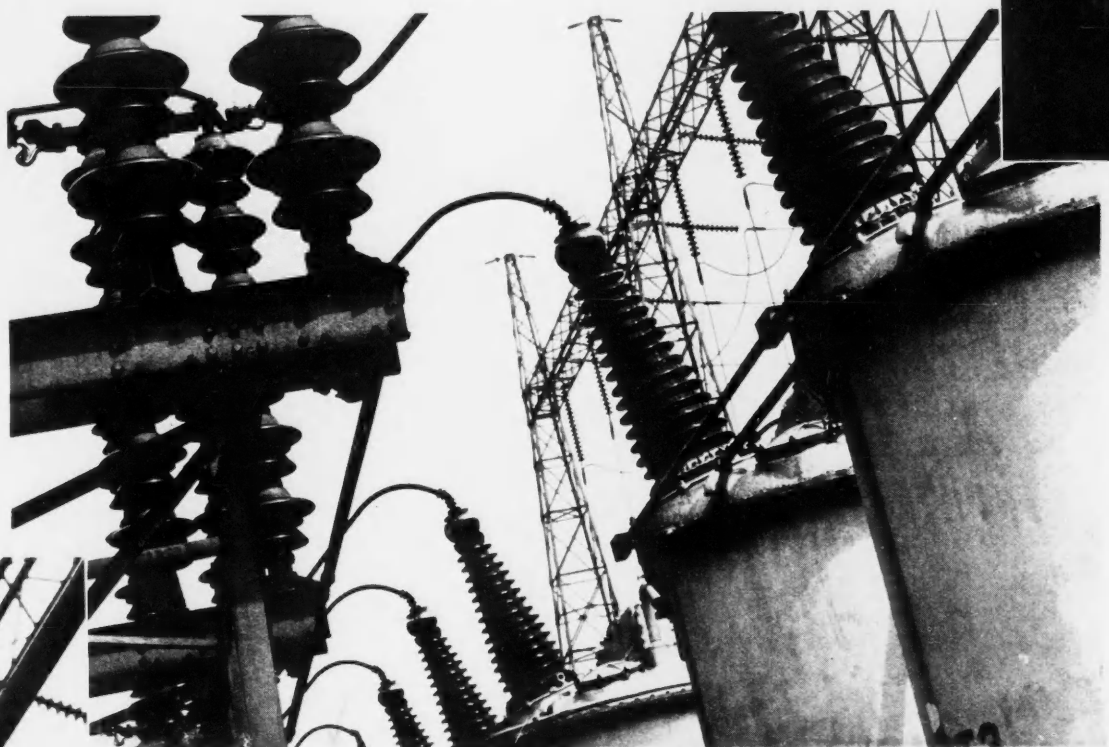
Perhaps you, Mr. Reader, will be equally interested in seeing what "Hydro" has established at Leaside in order that you may have efficient, unfailing electrical service at the casual turn of a switch, and at a cost that is the envy of power consumers most everywhere else in the world. Of course the Leaside station is only a minor part of the vast enterprise of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, but it is typical of the efficiency and soundness of the whole. "Hydro" has now been supplying the people of Ontario with electrical energy at cost for more than twenty-six years, and the enterprise has been entirely self-supporting since its inception. Ontario is justly proud of its Hydro system, and Hydro is proud of its Leaside plant. During the course of a year this plant, which is the largest and most efficient of its kind in the world, is visited by engineers from many countries. Today it is visited, pictorially, by *Saturday Night's* readers.



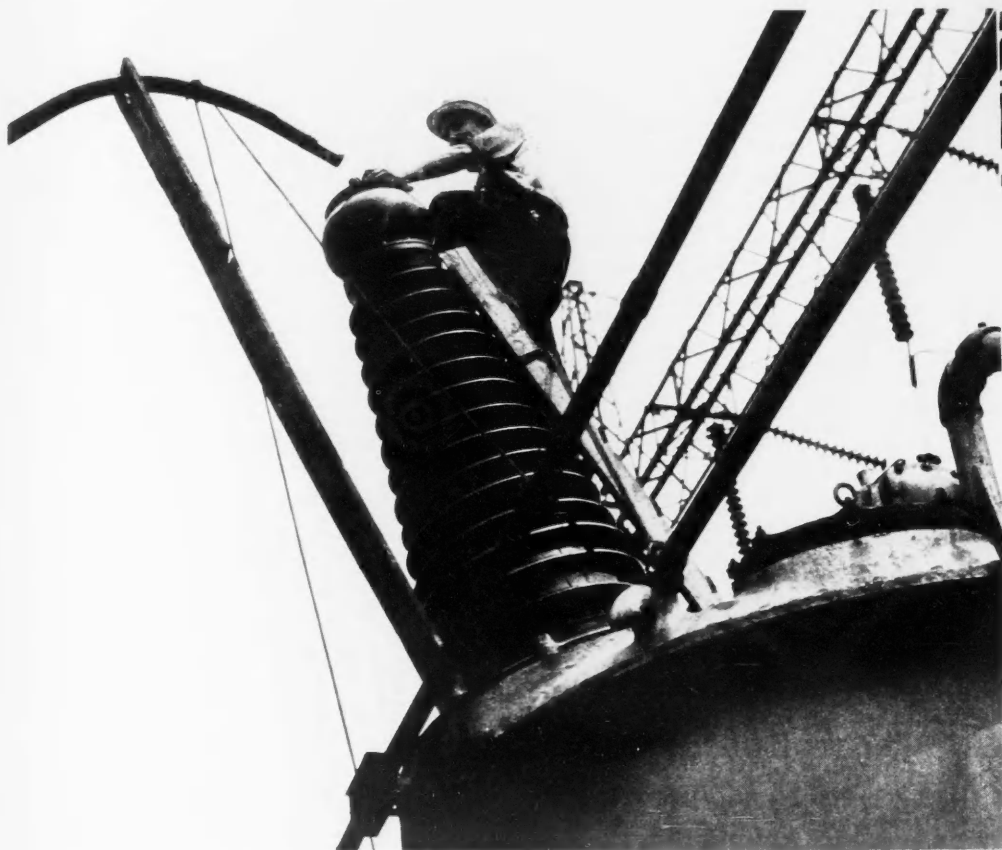
ABOVE. The lifeline of Hydro—a typical 110,000-volt power line used to carry power away from or to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission's station at Leaside, Ontario. These two lines can carry enough energy to light the entire city of Toronto. Each line is protected with a ground wire or sky wire against discharges of lightning, and is constantly under observation by linemen who patrol the circuits for location of defects.



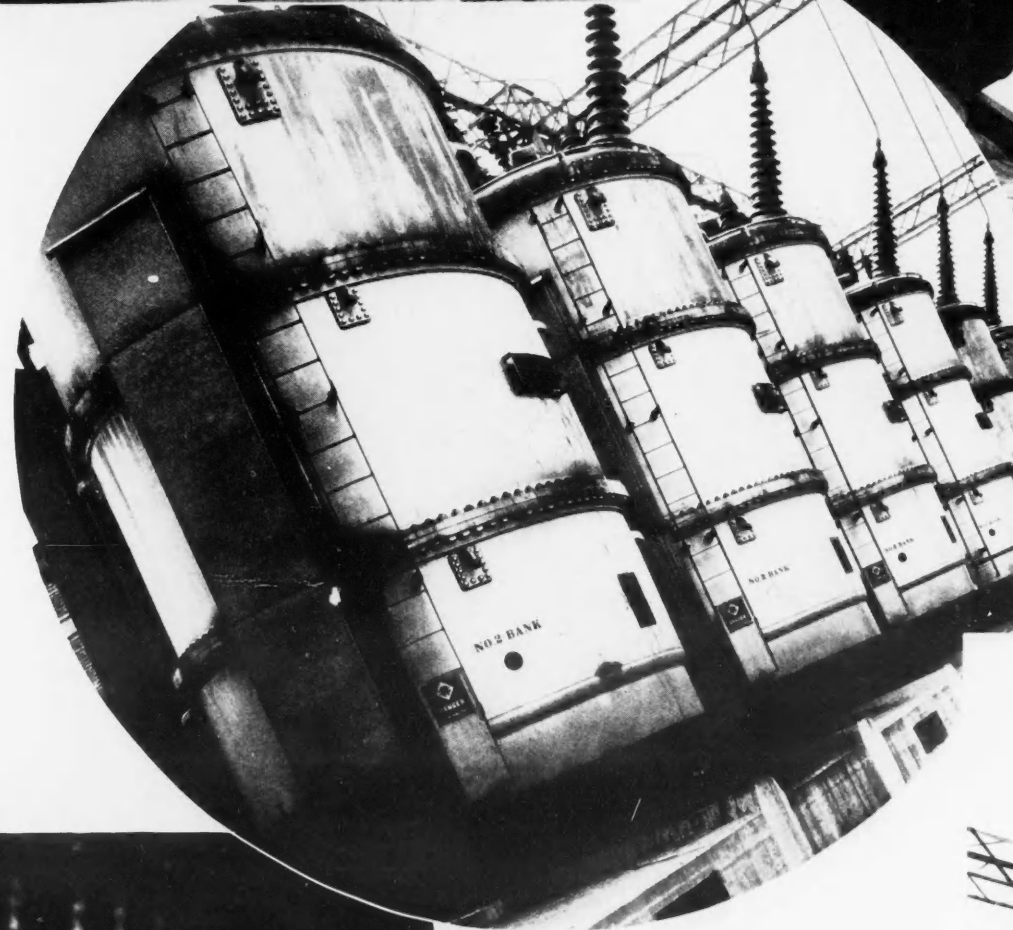
ABOVE. Here is the nerve center of the station. The man in the foreground has complete control of the switchboard keeps the power flowing above the m



ABOVE. It is a far cry from the domestic light switch to these huge oil breakers at Leaside, which are used to control the flow of 220,000-volt power. These tanks hold 7,000 gallons of oil, a high flash insulating oil to flow in between the contacts as they open to assist in the extinguishing of the arc.



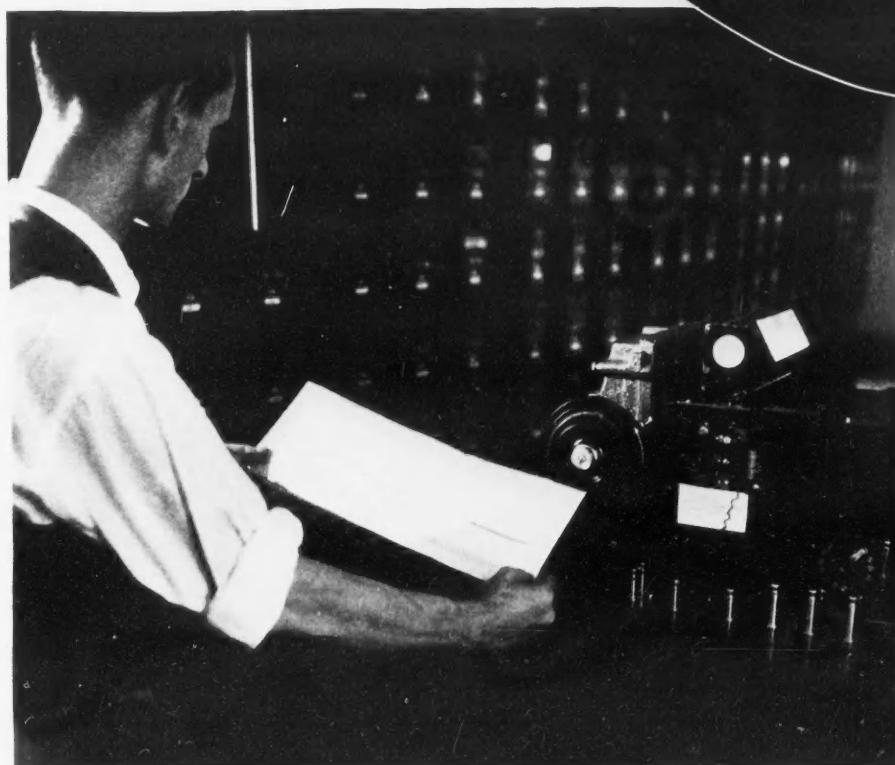
LEFT. A workman at the Leaside plant is shown making a routine examination of a terminal on one of the huge oil breakers. Such inspections as this have played a considerable part in the years of immunity from interruption of service which Toronto has enjoyed.



ABOVE. It took seven flat cars to bring one of these transformers to Toronto. There are eighteen transformers in use at Leaside—the largest single-phase water-cooled, 25-cycle transformers in the world. Each transformer stands about 37 feet high and weighs about 368,000 lbs.



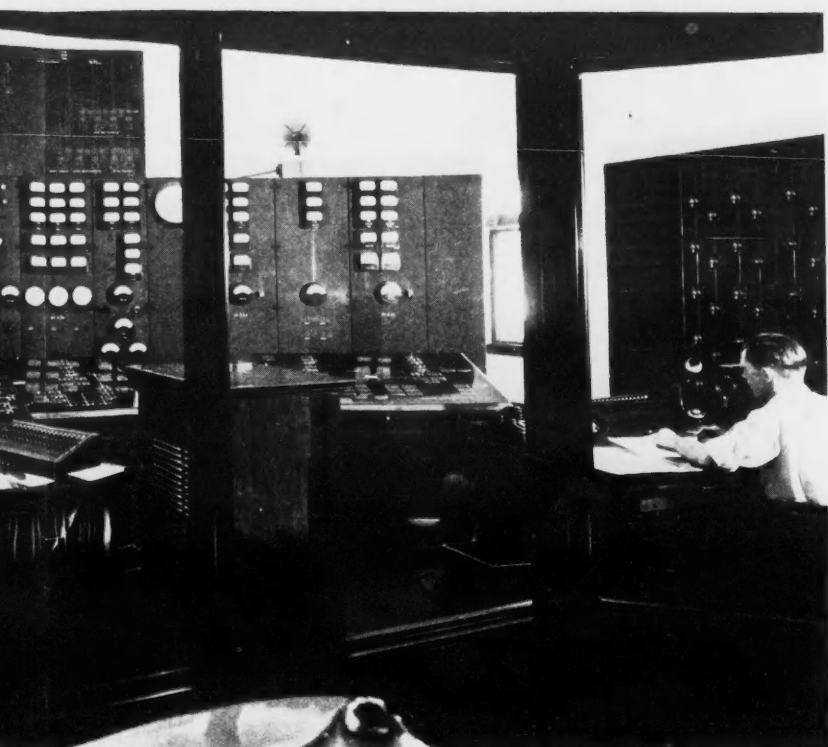
ABOVE. This is a portion of the switching yard of the huge Leaside station of Ontario Hydro. Through this intricate maze of wires and towers pass huge quantities of electrical power at a pressure of 220,000 volts, to be routed to different sections of the system.



LEFT. This machine, known as an oscillograph, takes pictures of electrical wave forms. It can take nine simultaneous pictures of disturbances for record and research purposes, showing what happens during as short a period as 1/200 part of a second. One of its records is shown in the hands of an officer of the Leaside plant. In the background may be seen relays which constitute the nerve centre of the station and which are adjusted so as to be inactive during normal conditions. When conditions become abnormal, these relays automatically function to isolate the equipment adversely affected, thus protecting it from damage.



# IENT PUBLIC SERVANT



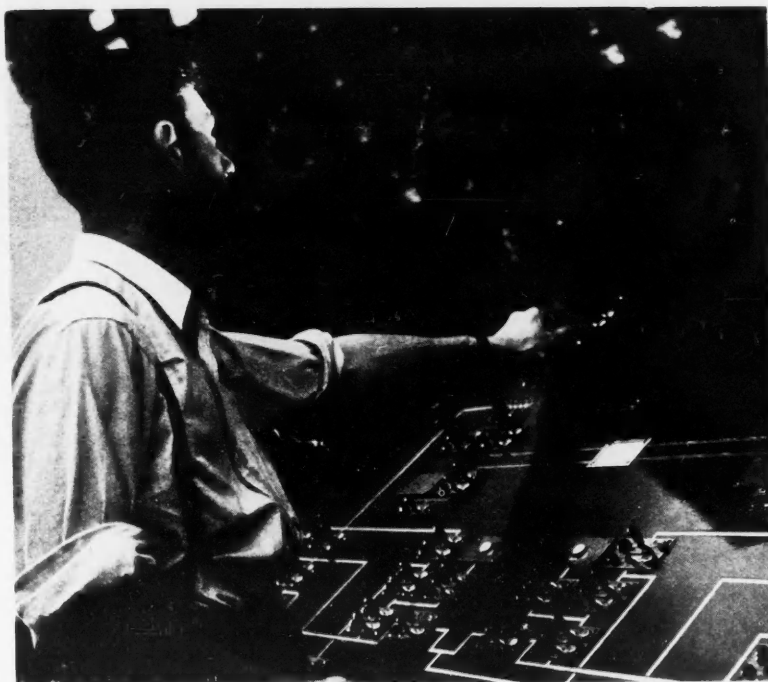
is the nerve centre or control point of the Leaside station. The operator in the complete supervision over a territory covering 250 miles. The maze of meters board keeps him constantly informed of station conditions, and the system diagram over the meters shows him the position of all the switches in the lines.



ABOVE. This operator fills a key position in the Toronto area. He sits before an operating diagram giving him a constant visual picture of the electrical connections on the system by means of changing lights which show the position of switches.

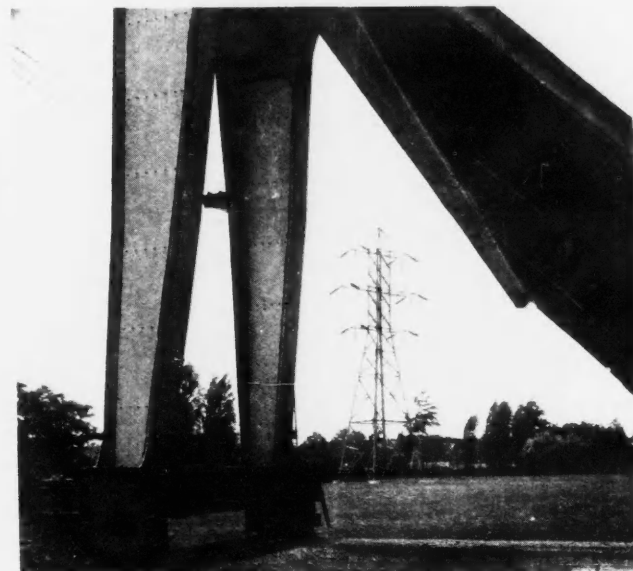


BELOW. By the flip of one of these little keys, a huge 220,000 volt breaker can be opened. Note the number of controls placed within the reach of one hand.

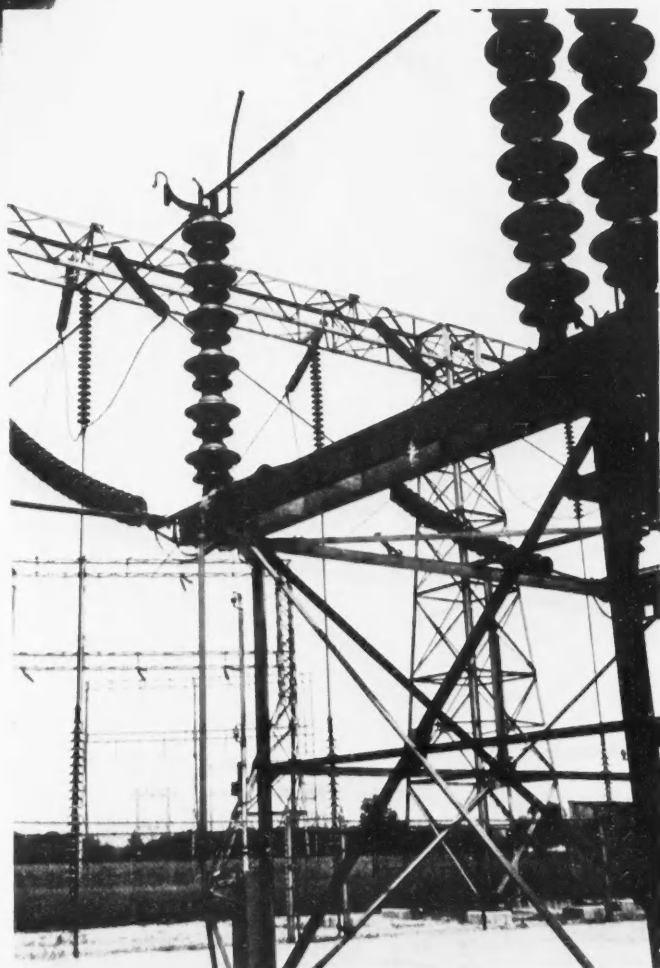


ABOVE. By the flip of a key, this operator can be in telephonic communication with other Hydro operators all over Ontario and at many points in Quebec. The Leaside station also has a private automatic exchange connecting fifty telephones with all points on the 14-acre property.

LEFT. To the layman these are just two little lights, but to the operator they indicate that two synchronous condensers are operating. This system board gives the operator a visual check of all system operations.



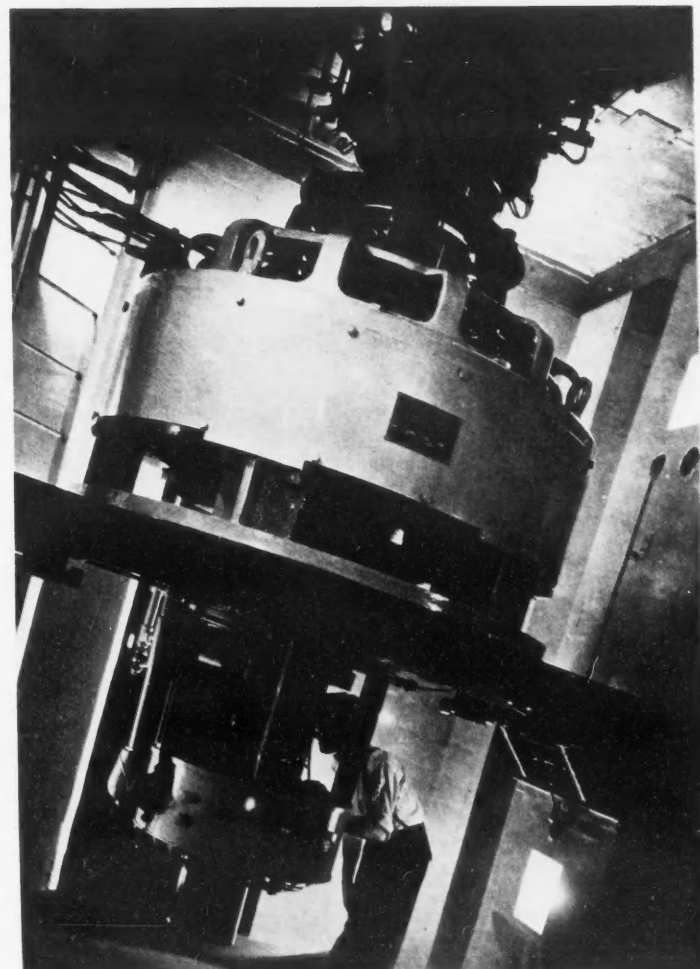
ABOVE. The gantry crane in the foreground is used for dismantling heavy machinery on the synchronous condensers. It has a lifting and lowering capacity of eighty tons.



LEFT. This is the end of the longest power line in the Empire operating at 220,000 volts. It brings power from Chats Falls on the Ottawa River to Leaside, a distance of 230 miles, and traverses many miles of rugged country.

ABOVE. This is Leaside's cooling pond, used for taking heat from the eighteen huge transformers and the four synchronous condensers. Even in zero weather this water maintains a temperature of sixty degrees.

RIGHT. The rotating part of this 25,000 kv-a. synchronous condenser at Leaside rests on a film of oil. The function of this huge machine, which is one of four at Leaside, is to regulate voltage. The portion here on view is the main and pilot exciter.





# AMONG THE NEW BOOKS

## THE DAGS OF BJORN DAL

"The Wind From The Mountain" by Trygve Gulbranssen; Nelson, Toronto. \$2.00.

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

IF YOU are selecting a work of fiction for desert-island vacation reading, Trygve Gulbranssen's "Wind from the Mountain" might be worth consideration. Certainly it would last a good deal longer than *raider* volumes. You wouldn't for one thing be tempted to skip the descriptive material, often very fine, for the narrative which, except for an occasional moment of heroic action is pretty dull. With nothing livelier to occupy your attention you could brood, as the author has brooded, over the melancholy and isolation of its characters, their pride and reticence, their perverse instinct to turn aside from every opportunity for happiness and ordinary human communication.

"Wind from the Mountain" is solid rugged earthy fiction, in the Scandinavian tradition. As a successor to "Beyond Sing the Woods" it will probably find a good many readers. People unacquainted with the Bjorn Dal saga however may find that it takes more time, application and solitude than they are accustomed to devote to works of fiction.

The author here resumes the story of Old Dag of Bjorn Dal, head of an ancient Norwegian family, and develops the relationship between the father, Young Dag the son, and the daughter-in-law Adelaide. The time is 1899, and the novel opens with the introduction of the city-bred Adelaide into the feudal manor of Bjorn Dal. Old Dag has arranged the marriage, with the ardent consent of the young people, the times are good, the Bjorn Dal estate has grown vaster and richer with the years

and outwardly at least the characters seem to be headed for a long period of rich yet simple satisfaction. Almost immediately, however, Adelaide and Young Dag become involved in a mysterious frustration. Young Dag retreats into his hunting quarters and his forest. Adelaide, proud and sensitive, retires into herself. Old Dag, now powerfully established at the head of his little feudal world, begins, as wealthy old men frequently do, to reassess his life and becomes absorbed in the search of spiritual values that have escaped him during his acquisitive years. The birth of Adelaide's two sons brings the three closer together for a short space, but the early death of the children shatters the brief period of interdependence. Adelaide returns to her life of passive brooding. Young Dag goes into the forest and attempts to commit suicide. Thanks to Adelaide's passionate vigilance he is restored to life and once more the three verge towards understanding and affection. But soon Young Dag returns to his forest, Adelaide reverts to melancholy and Old Dag is re-absorbed by the problem of passing through the needle's eye into the Kingdom of Heaven.

One can feel compassion for Adelaide, sacrificed to the masculine obliviousness of the two Dags. It is a little more difficult however to share the author's sympathy and admiration for the Dags themselves. Young Dag's pride and isolation of spirit emerge as something very close to selfishness. And Old Dag's spiritual discontents too often take the form of imbalanced lectures delivered to people not so far along the road of spiritual discovery as himself. There is the scene for instance when old Major Barre, Adelaide's reprobate father, lies dying, having shot himself after Old Dag has brought to his attention the last and

blackest of his sins—his seduction of the housekeeper at Bjorn Dal.

"... It was Dag who spoke at last.

"Ay, you've been no fighter."

"A start went through Major Barre at these words. Despite admonition he raised his head, rose up on his elbow and stared at Dag as at a ghost. "No fighter?" he gasped at last.

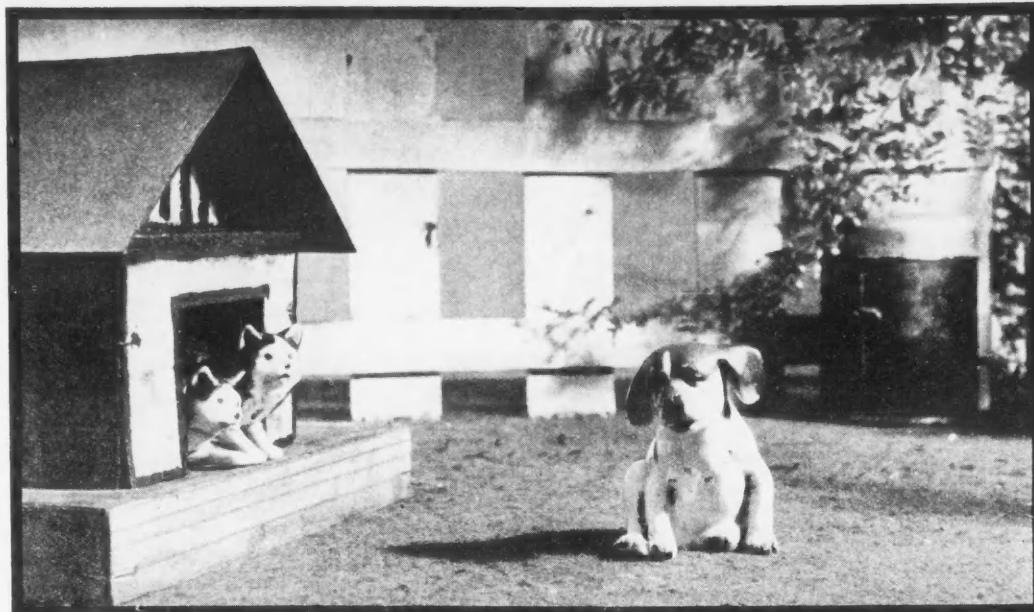
"Old Dag sat for a long time as if he neither heard nor saw and when his words came they were smooth and unruffled by the Major's sharp question.

"It's the long war I'm thinking of—the war within us, and in that one you have been no fighter. You have given way to all your desires, always, unresisting; and this must bring unhappiness to oneself and to all about one. In life you have been like a wild thing. I pretend to no right to sit in judgment on you; I'm thinking of your words only and the way you have fought against nothing, only let yourself be driven back and back till now you like looking out upon your defeat."

"You may think others have known no temptation? I had mine in my youth, here and in the town at the sight of fair flesh. . . . Do you think I've been blind or crippled? I had to fight to preserve myself—and plenty at other trials there have been in the shape of money and anger and greed."

Defeat must be borne, not given way to, a man must struggle up again and fight and he needs as much valor for that as for a brave fight in the heat of battle. Those hours of struggle are the bright patches in one's life. All else is darkness—dead life."

Strong, heroic, steadfast in time and eternity as he was, Old Dag was no comfort at a dying bed; no comfort indeed anywhere in the house with his alternate fits of gloomy withdrawal and moral discursiveness. After his



"USURPERS," Honorable Mention Photograph by W. B. Piers, Bank of Montreal, Hancy, B.C. Recomar, S.S.P., 16 sec. at F52 with two photofloods.

death things were much clarified at Bjorn Dal; for it was then that Adelaide learned the reason for Young Dag's thirteen-year-old grudge. All the time he had believed Adelaide to be in love with his father rather than himself. After this misconception is cleared up Adelaide and Young Dag live for some years in peace and understanding until he is killed in heroic action. Then Adelaide takes over the estate and administers it along the principles of magnanimity laid down at the end by both Young Dag and his father.

"Money-sickness" was Old Dag's

curse in his youth. Money magnanimity was the measure to a large extent of his greatness at the end as well as of Young Dag's and of Adelaide's. In the region of the human spirit they remained except on the rare occasions when it suited them to yield, chill, grudging and often churchily withdrawn. Even their strength was not the strength of the soil but of landed property and sound investment. The forest, the mountain and the earth form an impressive element in "The Wind from the Mountain." But the characters themselves in spite

of their strength and stature and their power over life, death and foreclosure are not of heroic measurement and it is hard to feel a great deal of concern for the problems they willfully create for themselves.

## MINOR ARRANGEMENTS

"Nothing is Safe," by E. M. Delafield. Toronto, Macmillan, \$2.25.

BY MARIE CHRISTIE

PERHAPS Mr. A. P. Herbert's Marriage Bill is responsible for this rash of divorce stories to the pens of England's women novelists. While Parliamentarians have been fighting to put the dissolution of a marriage within the reach of a few more qualified persons, novelists have been concentrating on the other side of the fence to prove how disagreeable users are going to find it. Hard on the heels of Margaret Kennedy's "Together and Apart"—which printed the miseries incurred by the principals involved—comes Miss Delafield with "Nothing is Safe"—sketching the discomforts of the children. One of these days some lucky publisher will perhaps get hold of a novel whose theme is the felicity for all concerned in a divorce and remarriage—and the thing will make his name fortune.

As her faithful and admiring public will expect, Miss Delafield makes a very spirited and readable tale out of Julia's and Terry's situation as the children of divorced and immediately remarried parents. The author's plan is to show it from the ten-year-old girl's point of view, and seen through Julia's eyes the reshuffling of the pack certainly makes for a mope's game.

Miss Delafield has watched and registered the workings of the child mind for a number of years. She has two children of her own. There is, in fact something almost embarrassing in the appalling acuteness of her observation. One remembers one's own childhood with a sort of terror at the thought of anyone's having known so well what one was feeling. Julia is a frank, polite, and engaging little girl, Terry is a hypersensitive, intelligent and nerve-ridden. Both are open books to E. M. D.

Both the children take the news of the divorce calmly and without argument. Julia, however, is in an agony of apprehension about the arrangements for Chang, the Chow. "Grandpa and grandmamma were, Julia saw, for some grown-up reason of their own, sorry for her and for Terry. Once she heard grandmamma say to a visiting lady that it was all too distressing to be talked about. 'Those poor, sweet children!' said grandmamma."

The children go to visit Daddy and "a person called Petah" who wears very queer clothes and no hat and smokes with a very long cigarette holder, to whom Daddy is now married. And because studio parties and going to the cinema every afternoon pall, and Julia gets ear-ache, they move over to share the holidays with Mummy and a military gentleman who calls her his woman and is addressed by Mummy as "Tiger" with a look that makes both Julia and Terry feel decidedly uncomfortable and not a little ashamed. And the Captain thinks Terry a white-livered little ass, so Julia and Terry are separated permanently, for the good of Terry's soul.

Enlivened by the Delafield wit, "Nothing is Safe" is not a sad chronicle, but it is a serious one. Here is a perfectly normal modern situation, presented in the guise of a short light novel. But the situation, alas, is neither short nor light. It is to be with us apparently for a long time, and to most people it's darkness impenetrable.

## BOOK NOTES

THOSE who enjoyed Clarence Day's "Life With Father"—and who did not?—will be pleased to learn that his "Life With Mother," another volume of engaging family reminiscence, is just off the presses. In "Europe in Arms," Liddell Hart, who has made himself an authority on military matters, makes a searching investigation of the armament race among the world powers. . . . "Famine," the new novel by Liam O'Flaherty, is the October selection of the Literary Guild. The material of the story is supplied by the events that followed the great famine that devastated Ireland in the forties of the last century, killing one-eighth of the population and sending another one-fourth into exile. . . . Current mysteries: "Murder a la Richelieu," by Anita Blackman; "Case Without a Corpse," by Leo Bruce; "Murder of the Pigboat Skipper," by Steve Fisher; "Death Dopes a Lady," by Royce Howes.



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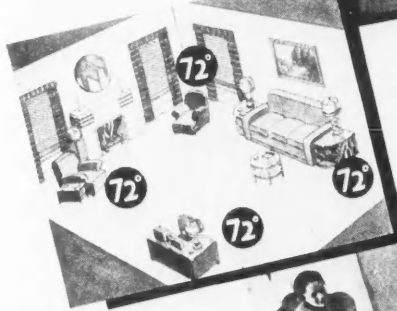
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# THE BOOKSHELF

BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

WHEN Dr. Andrew Manson, idealistic hero of Dr. A. J. Cronin's "The Citadel" (Ryerson Press, \$2.50) found that the authorities in his little Welsh village would not repair a typhoid-spreading sewer, he blew it up with dynamite, thus compelling them to build a new one. Dr. Cronin, faced with what he evidently considers a similar situation, has placed a stick of dynamite under the British medical profession. The profession may prove too secure to be blown up, but there cannot be any doubt that it will be thoroughly shaken. For "The Citadel," although in the conventional form of the novel, is essentially an honest and scathing indictment of medical stupidity, chicanery and downright incompetence.

Andrew Manson wanted to heal. He was a passionate Scot who had dedicated himself to the service of mankind. And he thought that his medical colleagues were impelled by the same noble motives. But he found in South Wales and later in London when he had succumbed to materialism and set up as a society practitioner, that doctors are human and that social and economic success can appeal to them as it can to stockbrokers and lawyers. The regrettable fact is that the easy way to that social and economic success is outrageous charges, split fees and the administration of bread pills to wealthy patients with imaginary ills. Andrew came dreading to his senses when a celebrated surgeon whom he had called in to perform a simple stomach operation, revealed his sheer incompetence by bungling the case and killing the patient.

"The Citadel" is not an important novel from the literary point of view, its characterization is not as strong as it might be, but it is important as a document of social denunciation and as such lively and exciting to read.

YET another book about Russia. However, there is this extenuating fact, as the young lady who shouldn't have had the baby, said: it is only a small one. But Lion Feuchtwanger's book, "Moscow, 1937—My Visit Described for My Friends" (Macmillan, \$2.25) can be justified on an additional ground. It is intended to counteract Andre Gide's "Return from the USSR." M. Gide, like Herr Feuchtwanger, believed in Communism, but a visit to the Soviets cured him. Herr Feuchtwanger paid a visit too, but came away with his communist convictions still intact. Naturally he felt that M. Gide's book did not represent a proper picture, that he had let his judgment be affected by personal inconveniences and minor unpleasanties. Hence this book, which, its bias accepted as a necessary premise, is a straightforward, honest, highly intelligent attempt to appraise the Soviets of today.

The important fact to Feuchtwanger is that the Russian people are optimistic, happy in their new way of life, and have a spiritual contentment that cannot be paralleled anywhere else in the world. This he explains in terms of their socialism, their freedom from the fear of economic insecurity. That is not to say that general living conditions are not low; but they are improving, hour by hour, day by day, week by week, month by month. Progress, albeit slow, is steady and the people are aware of it. Because of that realization they are able to tighten their belts and endure in the certain expectancy of a brighter tomorrow. That is where they believe they have it over the Western countries whose future is clouded and full of anxiety.

Herr Feuchtwanger found much to criticize in the Union. The worship of Stalin he found crude and vulgar (he told the dictator as much and the latter agreed with him, but pointed out that Russians by temperament were exuberant); as a writer he resented the tribute that art was compelled to pay to propaganda. Nevertheless he found arts in a highly flourishing state, particularly the theatre in which standards of production had been set that compared brilliantly with those in other continental centres. The elimination of illiteracy he considered one of the greatest achievements of the Soviets; the increase in the number of schools was phenomenal and presses were inadequate to meet the new and insatiable demand for books and periodicals.

## MARGINAL NOTES

DR. Logan Clendenning, who is revising his book, "The Human Body," has called his home, "Bedside Manor." We thought you might be interested. . . . October will see the publication of a collection of pen



PAUL ARMSTRONG CHRISTIE of Upper Canada College, son of Mr. and Mrs. Loring Christie, of Ottawa and Toronto, who was the winner of the Leonard McLaughlin Scholarship at Trinity College, University of Toronto.



LADY WILLISON

portraits by the Honorable Winston Churchill. Among the personalities whose "essences are distilled" by the eminent British statesman are the ex-Kaiser, George Bernard Shaw, John Morley, Lord Oxford, Lawrence of Arabia, the Earl of Birkenhead and Lord Balfour. It will be a brilliant book, we have no doubt. . . . Isak Dinesen, author of "Seven Gothic Tales," has sent to her publisher the manuscript of a new volume of short stories about Africa. . . . One of the pleasanter witticisms you will encounter in Lewis Browne's "Oh, Say Can You See?"—"Her favorite vice is patronizing Tubist painters. You know, the kind that squeeze out whole tubes of paint right on the canvas." . . .

MABEL DODGE LUHAN's new book is called, "Edge of Taos Desert." It will be out this month.

And A. G. MacDonnell, who wrote that amusing book "Their England," has come along again with "My Scotland." It should prove the acid test of his humor. . . . Shortly to appear is a posthumous volume of stories by Edith Wharton, her final and fifty-third book. . . . There is also a last book by John Drinkwater called "Robinson of England." Mr. Drinkwater completed the manuscript, on which he had been working for three years, just before his death last spring. In this story, Robinson Dare, his nephew and two nieces make an exploration of England—its countryside, its sports, its industries, its history and tradition. . . . "The Very House" is the title of the new novel by Mazo de la Roche. It is an October publication. . . .

JONATHAN CAPE, London, England, publishers of "Christopher Marlowe," by John Bakeless, the American edition of which is being handled by William Morrow & Company, have informed us that it is the Cape edition which will come to the Canadian market. . . . Nathaniel A. Benson, the Canadian poet and frequent contributor to these columns, will have a new volume of verse, "The Glowing Years," published by Thomas Nelson & Sons about the middle of October. It is his first collection since "Dollard" (Nelson), published in 1933 and will include the "Ode on the Death of King George V," published separately by The Ryerson Press in 1936. All told, the book will contain 25 lyrics, 32 individual sonnets, a sequence of twenty sonnets, eleven odes, a group of realistic poems of miscellaneous character and five metrical translations from the French of Victor Hugo, Arvers, Villon, Robert Choquette and Emile Nelligan. Mr. Benson, who has been teaching High School for several years, is now connected with the Baker Advertising Agency in Toronto. . . . Another contributor to SATURDAY NIGHT, Lady Willison, has written a book for girls, "The Longest Way Round," which The Macmillan Company of Canada are publishing this month. Lady Willison (Marjory MacMurchy) lives in Toronto with her sisters, Dr. Helen MacMurchy and Miss MacMurchy. As a journalist, Lady Willison wrote descriptive articles on the coronation of King George V for a syndicate of Canadian newspapers. She has written as well on economics, politics and employment for women. Her book reviews have appeared in various publications. She is the author of a number of books; of these, "The Child's House" appeared in 1923 and "Golden Treasury of Famous Books" in 1929. She was married in 1926, as his second wife, to Sir John Willison, editor at one time of "The Globe," "The Toronto News," and "Willison's Monthly," author of "Sir Wilfred Laurier and the Liberal Party," "Reminiscences Political and Personal," etc., and for many years Canadian correspondent of "The Times."

Frederic Prokosh, whose new book, "The Seven Who Fleed," won the Harper Prize Novel Contest, is twenty-eight years old. He was born in Madison, Wisconsin, the son of Edward Prokosh, who is at present Sterling Professor of Linguistics at Yale University. Frederic's first novel, "The Asiatics," was published in October, 1935. This year he was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship for creative writing and is now in Europe, working on another long and elaborate novel with a Continental background.

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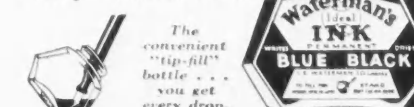
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# MUSICAL EVENTS

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE recent Russian program by the Promenade Symphony Orchestra at Varsity Arena, provided most vivacious entertainment. The guest artists were two dancers, Paul Leshay and Manya Paul, formerly of the Chicago Opera ballet. With Reginald Stewart conducting they gave choreographic interpretations of two modern Russian compositions, the "Symphonie Classique" of Prokofiev and the "Sailor's Dance" from Gliere's opera "The Red Poppy." They are lithe, youthful, graceful and dynamic, and their work in the two numbers was well contrasted. Prokofiev's composition is quite dissimilar to much of his other music, like his Piano Concerto and his choral and orchestral work "Seven." It is said that he sought to recapture the spirit of Mozart, but he has retained sufficient of his own individuality to justify the description "Mozart with Angustura Bitters." The dancing was elegant and appropriate. The Gliere dance has of late become a very popular orchestral number and is marked by wild rhythmic gaiety. The interpretation was in a comic vein with Leshay as a grotesque sailor and his companion as a lively peasant girl. It was danced with ease, vigor and spontaneity, and so captivated the audience that it had to be repeated. The orchestra acquitted itself well, and Mr. Stewart showed himself accomplished in the very tricky business of ballet conducting.

The purely orchestral numbers were of a vivacious and colorful order. The rollicking Tumbler's Dance from Rimsky-Korsakoff's beautiful fairy opera "Shezouratcha" (The Snow Maiden) was capably rendered. The dance typifies peasant rejoicing over the birth of spring. At the end of the first part Mr. Stewart gave the familiar "1812" Overture by Tchaikovsky. It is not one of my favorites, although it used to be thirty years ago when I had not become so familiar with it. The younger generation in the audience got a thrill out of the splendid way Mr. Stewart built up the grandiose climax, and I was grateful because he did not introduce any stunts of the blaring ineffectual order. It is interesting to note that this overture was first introduced to the English-speaking world by the late Major Mackenzie Ross, bandmaster of the Band of the Coldstream Guards, and that one of the earliest performances of "1812" in Canada was given under his baton on the grounds of the C.N.E. thirty years ago.

Two other Tchaikovsky works were included. The always charming Andante Cantabile from his only string quartet, was played with taste, skill



THE CANADIAN OPEN. Harry "Lighthorse" Cooper who won the Canadian Open Golf Championship at St. Andrew's, Toronto, with a medal score of 285, carrying off the \$1,000 first prize and the Seagram Gold Cup, presented last year as the emblem of the Canadian Open. Photo shows Frowde Seagram, left, presenting the trophy to Cooper. Between them in the background stands John Rankin, president of the Royal Canadian Golf Association, who presented the prize cheque.

and fine intonation by four of the young women of the orchestra, Lillian Sparling and Madge Annets, violin, Florence Richardson, viola, and Margaret Bennett, cello. Finally Mr. Stewart revived the ever delightful "Caprice Italienne" in which Tchaikovsky gives us no hint of the morbid emotional streak in his nature; and which is joyous and brimful of infectious melody from first to last. It is a type of work in which Mr. Stewart is at his very best, and was a happy conclusion to a memorable concert.

MUCH regret will be felt in musical circles at the death of the American conductor and composer, Henry K. Hadley. He was personally well known to the older generation of musicians in Canada through professional and vacation visits to this country. His last professional visit here was about 15 years ago at a time when he was associate conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra under Stravinsky, a post he held from 1920 to 1925. This was some years before his

amalgamation with Walter Damrosch's New York Symphony Society under Toscanini. He conducted a concert in Massey Hall in which he distinguished himself by the vitality and efficiency of his interpretations and the charm of his personality. He was born in Somerville, Mass., in 1871, and while still a young man won fame with his cantata "The Four Seasons," which in 1901 won the Paderewski and New England Conservatory prizes. While he did not rank as a great composer his works were vivid and dramatic, and his knowledge of scoring both for voice and orchestra was very comprehensive. He composed the incidental music for a number of dramas, including Stephen Phillips' "Herod" (William Faversham's American production), Robert Hichens' "Garden of Allah" and Gaudier's "Cleopatra's Night." His dramatic sympathies were also exemplified in overtures to "Othello" and "Salome." He was in middle life very active as an orchestral director. In 1909-11 he was conductor of the Seattle Symphony Orchestra, and 1911-15 of the San Francisco Orchestra. For two or three seasons he was conductor of the Grand Opera, Buenos Aires. In association with Clemens Kraus of Vienna, the famous interpreter of Mozart's works. By a coincidence, on the night he died the U.S. Navy Band played his lively overture "In Bohemia" (1902) at the C.N.E., and its conductor, Lieut. Bentel, did not learn until next day that his friend Hadley had died the evening before.

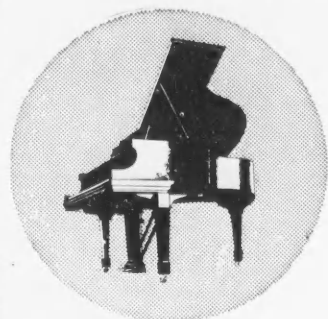
## COMING EVENTS

AN unusual opportunity for budding Canadian playwrights is offered by Centre Stage Productions, which, it will be remembered, successfully experimented last season with an evening of short plays by one of the newer writers. The executive of the organization is now looking for plays by Canadian authors for the coming season and will pay royalties on all plays produced. Each author submitting plays for consideration is requested to submit enough material for an entire evening's bill, (for example, three one-act plays or one three-act play). Manuscripts, which should be addressed to the secretary, Centre Stage Productions, 20 Grenville Street, Toronto, are submitted at the author's risk and should be accompanied by return postage.

THE Hart House Quartet on its present tour is rapidly acquiring an important European radio reputation in addition to its thoroughly established concert fame. Last week it gave its fourth BBC program, playing two Bach fugues, the Brahms quartet in A Minor and a composition by Wabbe Warner. The Quartet has already played for radio stations in Paris, Vienna and Florence, and in November will broadcast to the Scandinavian countries from a studio in Stockholm. For its second London recital on October 9 the Quartet will play Beethoven, Debussy and Brahms.

NOT often in the theatre of today is the old tradition of the "worshipped actress" revived; the old-fashioned reverence for the ladies of the stage is strangely lacking in our modern theatre-goers and most of the glories that surrounded such figures as Duse and Sarah Bernhardt has been lost forever. Every now and then, however, a modern actress appears who has managed to retain a bit of that elusive quality. Marta Abba, the featured player of "Tovarich" which Gilbert Miller will present at the Royal Alexandra Theatre for one week beginning Monday, September 27, is a notable example.

Miss Abba, who began her theatrical career at the age of fourteen, left her native Italy in 1927, to play in Buenos Aires in Pirandello's "Six Characters in Search of an Author." The language, of course, was Italian. After the opening there was a reception for the star and the cast in the ballroom of one of the larger hotels. Buenos Aires society turned out en masse for the occasion and the room was packed with glittering evening dresses and resplendent tail-coats. At the height of the reception, an inconspicuous little figure pushed her way through the crowd that surrounded Miss Abba's chair. She was a small, old Italian woman and she was carrying a doll almost as large as herself. Smiling as if to excuse her temerity, she placed the doll upon the actress's knees and then melted into the crowd, having chosen



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the only way she knew to express her

gratitude for the performance that

she had seen that night, Miss Abba

still has the doll. It is one of her

most cherished possessions and woe

betide the hapless person who re-

moves it from her dressing table on

one of her opening nights.

"Tovarich" comes to Toronto

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# THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

BY THIS time it should be clear to everyone that Hollywood is in the throes of plot famine once more. The screen writers, when they're not living on old memories are right down to the roots and bark of their diet. All the familiar subjects that once yielded so richly in drama and suspense—court room scenes, underworld and night-club life, hospital and newspaper stories, triangle and mother-love plots—have been picked to the bone. The major disasters of history—wars, plagues, shipwrecks, floods and earthquakes—have been used up and most of the major authors plundered. About all the boys seem to be able to do now is to recombine the left-overs, with an occasional sprig of comedy to add a dubious touch of freshness. For the rest they must trust to musical revues and to an occasional handout from popular fiction or Broadway.

For example in recent weeks we have had the following combination plots: tricked together for the most part with a rather desperate air of improvisation: The love triangle and hospital life ("Between Two Women"); the love triangle and desert life ("Another Dawn"); mother-love and the court room sequence ("Midnight Madonna"); the newspaper plus gangster plot ("Exclusive"); night-life plus the court room sequence ("The Devil is Driving"); the court room sequence plus mutiny and shipwreck ("Souls at Sea.")

All these films are smoothly handled and produced; but with the exception of "Souls at Sea" there isn't an idea, a character or a situation among them that hasn't been used before. There was a point in

"Exclusive" when we seemed to hover momentarily on the edge of the unprecedented—that was when the infuriated mob caught up with the gangster-editor in his press-room and it looked as though the quarry were going to go right through the presses, along with the late sporting news. The police arrived, however, and the moment passed; and the picture moved on without much spirit to its appointed end of order restored and love rewarded.

IF THE screen dramatists are content to plug along, sticking to the blueprints and their mecano sets of circumstance (all parts interchangeable), the writers of screen comedy aren't. The latter group are having a wonderful time under the new ruling that, as far as film comedy is concerned, there aren't any rules any more. Often this works out brilliantly—in the Marx Brothers pictures, for instance, as well as the Hugh Herbert intervals of "Sing Me a Love Song," the Mischa Auer performance in "My Man Godfrey," the bar-rail dialogue in "I Met Him in Paris," and the Automat scene in "Easy Living." But it doesn't work all the time; and it doesn't work at all in the latest example of screw-ball comedy, "Marry the Girl."

"Marry the Girl" has an exceptionally brilliant cast of comedians—Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer, Alan Mowbray, Frank McHugh, Teddy Hart. You might have thought that a group like that could be trusted to be amusing under any circumstances. But it seems they can't be—not at any rate under the perfectly terrible circumstances devised for them in

"Marry the Girl." Hugh Herbert is the lunatic proprietor of a features syndicate, Frank McHugh is his witless manager, Mischa Auer is a megalomaniac artist, Alan Mowbray a crazed psychoanalyst. Some of the scenes take place in the syndicate office, some in a mental hospital. The authors themselves seem to have had no clear idea from moment to moment what was about to happen next, being convinced that mere lunacy, allowed to take its own direction, is all that is needed for hilarity. There's remarkably little hilarity about "Marry the Girl"; but there is something curiously terrifying about the notion that the spectacle of mental patients recounting their hallucinations or stringing endless beads is supposed to be funny. (One of these days the Hollywood gagsters will show us a picture of a Hollywood author with straws in his hair fitting little numbered sections of plot together, and expect us to laugh at that.)

"MR. DODD Takes the Air" is a mild comedy romance about an innocent small-town lad (Kenny Baker) who goes to New York and gets a \$1,000-a-week job singing on a mattress hour; and how everybody exploits him and betrays him till he gets sick of it all and goes back to his small town, and to the fine true little girl who loved him at sight, because it was obvious to her that he hadn't sense enough to come in out of the rain. (He hadn't, either, and it was this that gave him the quinsy, and so brought the tale to a happy close.)

You can see that the week's total doesn't add up to much. Maybe the movies are just coasting at present, waiting for the folks to get back from the country. Or possibly the industry sometimes gets just as tired of its public as the public does of its pictures. And when it gets in that state, it just sits back and relaxes and lets the public take pot-luck for a spell.

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## AT THE THEATRE

"GEORGE AND MARGARET"

BY B. K. SANDWELL

"GEORGE and Margaret," which achieved on Monday evening at the Royal Alexandra a hit such as we do not remember in connection with any comedy performed in Toronto for half-a-dozen years, is one of those pieces which impress themselves as having probably been built up over a process of months, in actual performance, by the gradual incorporation of "happy thoughts" in the way of business and dialogue, such as are bound to occur to experienced players in the developing of their parts. It is in no sense a great play, but it is brilliantly good theatre, with an evenly sustained entertainment quality throughout its three acts, a series of highly effective curtains, and a pleasant and kindly view of human nature pervading it.

To say that it is a built-up performance is in no way derogatory to Mr. Gerald Savory, the author. He is an actor, and the son of a highly successful actress; he is travelling with the present company (which is on its way to the United States), and is still taking the liveliest interest in the fortunes of his brain-child although it has already had nearly a year of success in London. He undoubtedly supervised and may well have originated most of the adornments which the piece has received in that period. Incidentally he will, we think, have to do a little more supervising with an eye to a requirement which would not occur in London. The pace of the first two acts is exceedingly rapid, and audiences unfamiliar with the idiom and the clipped style of family conversation in Hampstead, and sitting in theatres considerably larger than the London comedy houses, are going to have trouble in getting many of the finer points of the dialogue. The present performance is perfectly correct in England, and of the most dexterous character in every part, but conditions on this side of the Atlantic are slightly different.

The progressive building up of a comedy in the hands of the players themselves nearly always tends to move it in the direction of farce; and we strongly suspect that Mr. Savory's original play paid more at-

tention to the subtle relationships between the members of the Garth-Bander family and their visitor, and less to the obvious fun-making elements such as the arrival of the new maid, the bridge game with the joker in it, and the choice between sausages and sausages for breakfast. At the same time the farce element has been superimposed with excellent judgment, the characters are rarely rendered too preposterous, and there is enough sound and interesting psychology left—especially in the two love affairs which provide the main action, to keep the piece well above the level of burlesque. No piece can be called a pure farce, out of which one remembers chiefly the sincerity and human sympathy of two episodes, one a realization-of-young-love scene between two fairly hard-boiled young moderns, and the other a scene in which a very sensible young maid-servant overcomes the hostility of the duffy-minded but fundamentally human mistress whose eldest son she is about to marry. Scenes like these, and like one or two others involving the male head of the Garth-Bander family, make far greater demands upon the players than any mere farce can possibly do, and they are handled with perfect sureness of touch by a cast of eight persons in which Irene Browne, Rosalyn Boulter, Moya Nugent and Morland Graham are merely the best among eight very good players.

"George and Margaret" deserved all the success it obtained at its first presentation on this side of the Atlantic. Our only surprise is due to the fact that in the contemporary theatre deserts and success so seldom come together. But incidentally we may remark that the audience on Monday night looked more like an audience of the "great days" of the Toronto theatre than any that has assembled in the Royal Alex since the depression. Such an audience is a most important element in the success of any play.

"You can get anything from a mail-order house," remarked the lady next door.  
"Everything, alas, but a male," sighed the spinster. —*Providence Journal*.



AT THE ROYAL. Marta Abba and Jay Fasset in a scene from Gilbert Miller's famed production of "Tovarich" which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, for the week of September 27.



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**ELECTION OCT. 6**

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# PRESIDENT MURRAY

BY EDITH SAXON BUTLER

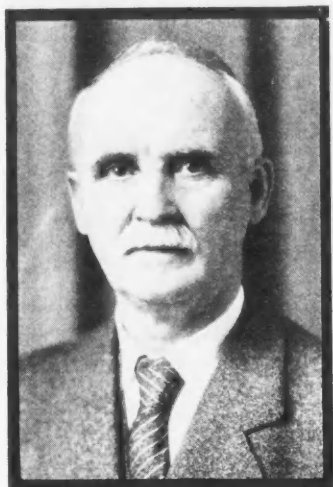
THOUSANDS of University of Saskatchewan graduates and students throughout Canada will be sorry to learn of Dr. Walter Murray's resignation. Since its creation some twenty-eight years ago he has been president of the prairie University. His "vision, understanding, and enthusiasm" have guided it from humble beginnings to the high place it holds among educational institutions today. He "saw the years of goodwill dawn when his work was begun." He has watched his dream grow from the small brave classes of 1909, in an office building in Saskatoon's business section, to an institution which has sent forth several thousand graduates from its doors.

The University is situated near the river, beyond the city limits of Saskatoon. The fine buildings of Saskatchewan natural stone in simple Collegiate Gothic architecture today house twelve colleges, Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, Education, Pharmacy, Law, Music, Accounting, Theology, Physical Training, and Household Science.

THE College of Agriculture—one of the finest on the North American continent—is peculiarly suited to the needs of Saskatchewan. Here the aim has been to assist and prepare experts for work in our largest industry. Valuable research is being carried on in the major problems of crop production—soil drifting, weed control, insect pest control, and drought. The opening of the Athletic Stadium on the Campus last October was a dream at long last realized. The establishment of a Chair of Music in 1931, and of Art in 1936 (at the Regina Branch of the University of Saskatchewan), together with the fine English Departments make Saskatchewan of all the western Universities unique in the encouragement of the fine as well as the practical arts.

It has not all been easy—this building up of tradition of service. Dr. Murray has often stood the brunt of bitter criticism, of heated controversy. The first years were years of high hopes and plans; the next seven were full of the pain of war and recovery; the third period was that of prosperity—new buildings, new courses, increased enrollment; the last seven years have been the hungry years of drought and depression and retrenchment, but years of expansion also, and the realization of the need for higher education greater than ever before.

Dr. MURRAY has guided his institution with a firm, wise hand. He hands over to Dr. Thomson, his



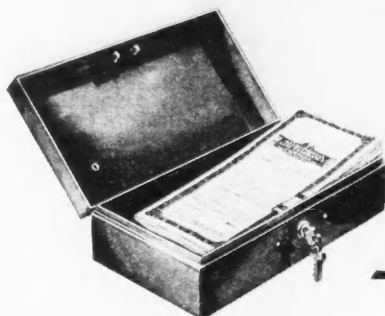
PRESIDENT W. C. MURRAY.

successor, a heavy task in these days of another Saskatchewan crop failure. Now, at seventy-one, the joy of living still twinkles in his bright eyes. He is proud of being a Scotsman and a son of the Maritimes. Life may be a serious business, but Walter Murray has found it good. To hear his infectious chuckle is to find yourself grinning too. It is nice to listen to his three grown up daughters (all graduates of Saskatchewan with brilliant scholastic records) call him "poppa." He is as likely as not to be wearing a nondescript grey plaid cap, and he may go home without it, but it is said that he and Mrs. Murray (who has been an understanding helpmate to her president husband) can meet any student, past or present, of the University and call him or her by name. Remarkable indeed is their faculty for keeping in touch with their large and ever growing University "family."

Dr. and Mrs. Murray will continue to reside in Saskatoon. The former president has many interests. Scholar, churchman, writer, humanitarian, may he yet have a little much needed leisure.

His is the philosophy of Plato, which he once taught in his own University. "Ever hold fast the upward road and devotedly cultivate justice combined with wisdom; in order that we may be loved by one another and by the gods."

# HOPE CHESTS



—for husbands

REMEMBER the hope chest of grandmother's day? In it the daughter of the house put away linens and finery, trusting they would some day go into the "home of her hopes." According to tradition, the bride who made everything with her own hands earned everlasting happiness.

Every husband should have a "hope chest," too, for the sake of the happiness and safety of his wife and children. In this prized "chest"—his strongbox—he will place his life insurance policies, planned to afford protection and genuine security to the family, even if something should happen to him.

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# ITALY'S PRODIGY

BY JOHN A. SMITH

BUT for a disconcerting blunder in a current Italian magazine today he is an unknown article at some Italian Embassy. On September 1, twenty-seven years ago, a girl-child was born to an unknown mother in a poor neighborhood of Turin. The girl was named Edda. The girl's father, Benito Mussolini, was the son of a blacksmith. The girl's mother, Rachele, was the daughter of a blacksmith. The girl's father, Benito Mussolini, was the son of a blacksmith. The girl's mother, Rachele, was the daughter of a blacksmith.

## THE SPENDTHRIFT

BY ALDREY ALEXANDRA BROWN

JOY came in scarlet,  
Bedding delights,  
He sold me a dozen  
Of silver plates.  
He sold me a dozen  
Of golden cups,  
Hands to applaud me,  
And lips to praise.  
Little I left him  
Of when he'd finished,  
But all I bought I paid for,  
And I paid well.  
I mortgaged my front walls,  
I pawned my trunk,  
For a handful of treasures—  
That looked like smoke.  
The number turns odd,  
And the ash grows cold,  
Was I wise, when my penniless  
Now I am old?

Italian socialite children, her father was the foremost man in Italy. At the request of the King, but mainly for the sake of his daughter, he and his wife had been through a marriage ceremony in 1922 and their children had been baptised and confirmed. Now Mussolini's position was such that he could safely contemplate the marriage of his daughter to Italy's Crown Prince Humbert. In the year Edda went to the convent St. Duca had vetoed a plan whereby the Crown Prince should become the husband of Princess Marie José, eldest daughter of Albert of Belgium.

Mussolini had an alternative plan. Shortly afterward, he went secretly with his wife to Edda in the convent of Poggio Reale. There, in the will of the young girl, he found an obstacle he could not overcome. Edda would not marry Prince Humbert, despite all her father's explanations and cautions.

AT THE end of 1929 Galeazzo came back on leave from China and for the first time met Edda who had already from her father heard much about the young Count's qualities and prospects. Whether or not they fell in love no one can say, but on February 15, 1930, their engagement was formally announced in Rome. Galeazzo was appointed Secretary of the Embassy at the Vatican and the marriage was celebrated.

People who claim to be in the know say that Countess Edda is the ambassador of her father in her own home. She is said to guide her husband, to restrain his sometimes indiscreet enthusiasms and to keep him on the "party line." As a young woman of intelligence and energy and Mussolini's most trusted child, she is tried to do so. Certainly Count Ciano has always been most successful when his wife was at his side.

She sent him to the Abyssinian war in its earliest stage and it was from his battle-plane, one of La Disperata squadron, that the first bombs dropped upon Adowa. But his anxiety to spread the light of civilization among the Ethiopians nearly cost him dearly. In charge of a squadron that included Il Duce's two sons, found at Mai Meshik the enemy encamped in apparent strength between the two high walls of a narrow gorge. It was a perfect objective for a bomber—too perfect, indeed. The Italians sailed in, their hands on their bomb releases, to find themselves greeted with a hail of shrieking high explosive and machine-gun bullets. They had been trapped.

They flew right through a storm of death. Then Ciano ordered the squadron to turn, and with reckless bravery, it came back. Ciano's flying companion, Sergeant Birago, was

badly wounded. Bruno Mussolini's plane was struck seven times, Vittorio's nine times, Ciano's thirty-nine times. When he came down he had the bullet holes circled with red paint.

WHEN the young Count went to the war he was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He had just before put up a brilliant performance as Italy's representative at the London Economic Conference and was first rewarded with the post of Minister for Propaganda, then with the Under-Secretaryship. Though Mussolini is believed to have been enraged at the enormous publicity which his protégé's war adventures received and is said to have wired "Immediately stop self-publicity," yet, before the war was finished he had made the Count Foreign Minister. Ten short years sufficed to transform Galeazzo from secretary at a minor embassy to the world's youngest Foreign Minister.

ON HIS mission to Herr Hitler last year, nominally to ask Germany's recognition of the Abyssinian conquest, Count Ciano cannot be said to have done so well, for in reality the whole matter was cut and dried before he left Italy; his visit was merely a ceremonial dressing. This in itself is significant, however, for it suggests the special care with which his actions are guided and the plans for the future which Mussolini has for him. Meanwhile, he lives in Rome with his brilliant wife and two children and probably contemplates later years with mixed feelings. There are no rivals in the field, but to succeed Il Duce can be no soothing prospect.

They flew right through a storm of death. Then Ciano ordered the squadron to turn, and with reckless bravery, it came back. Ciano's flying companion, Sergeant Birago, was

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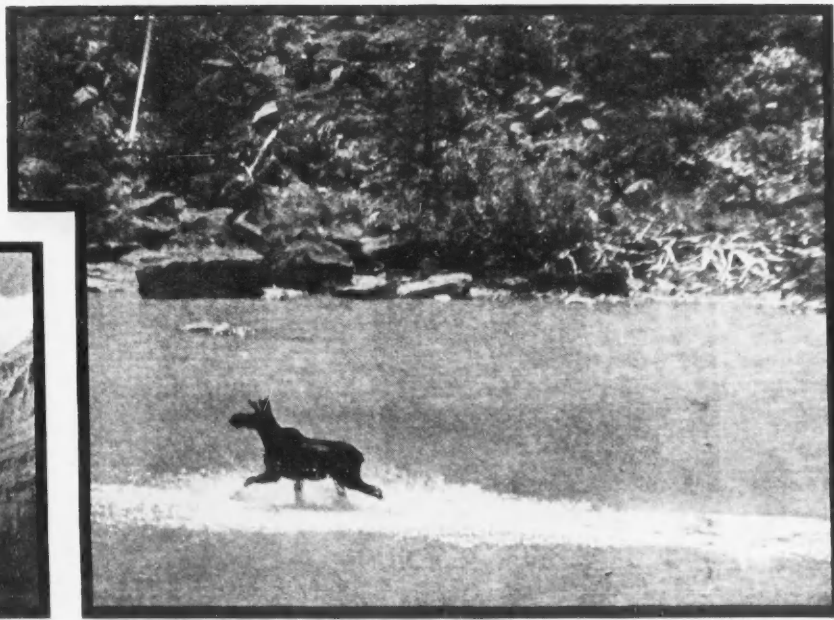
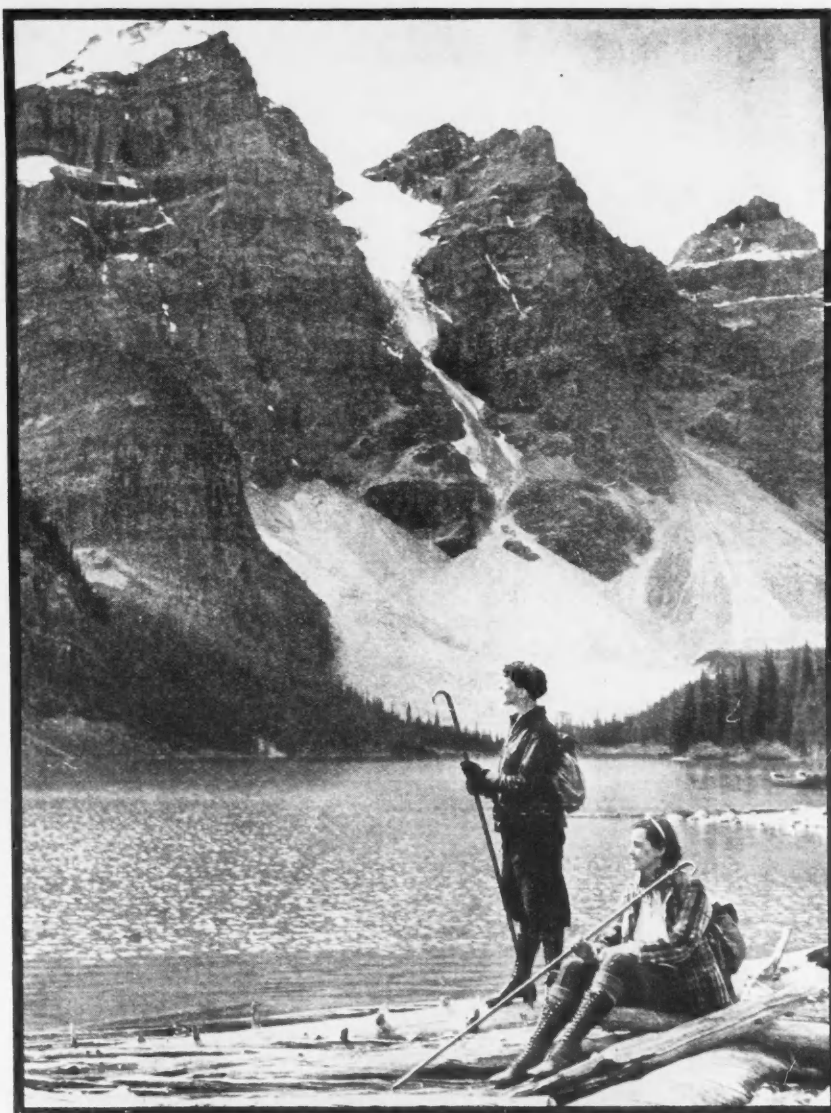
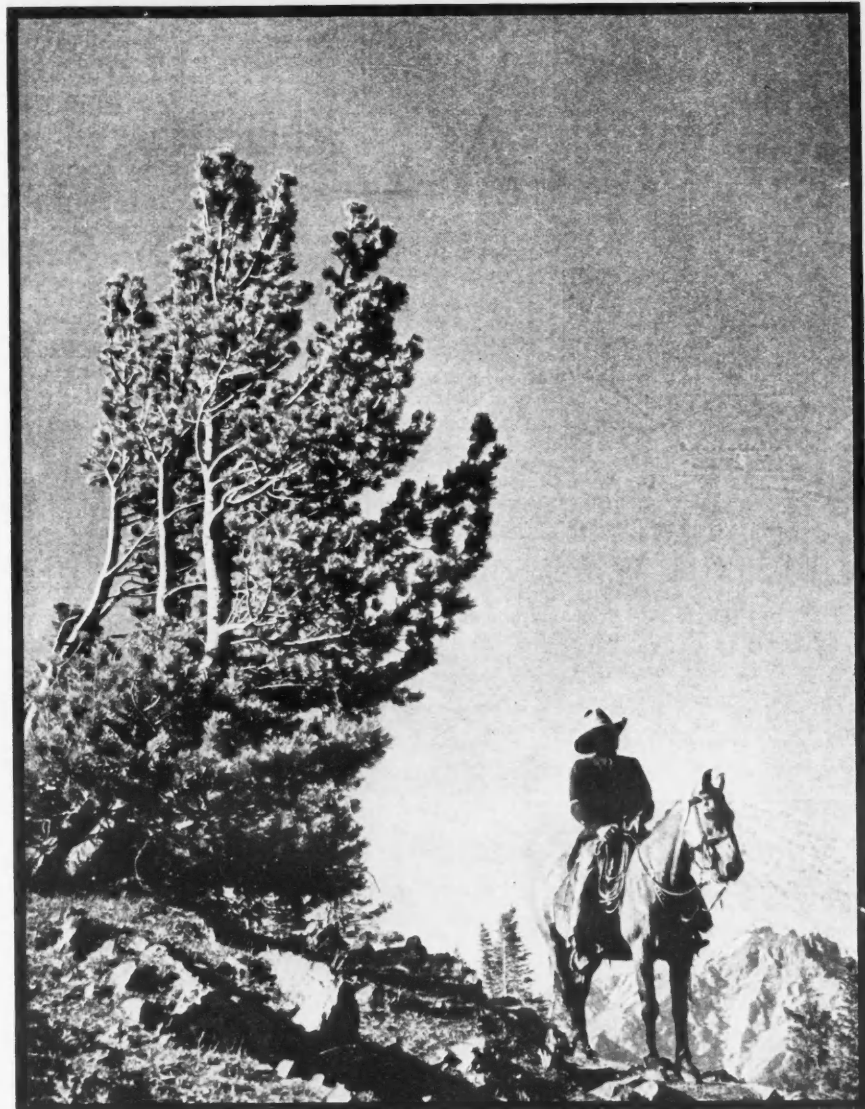
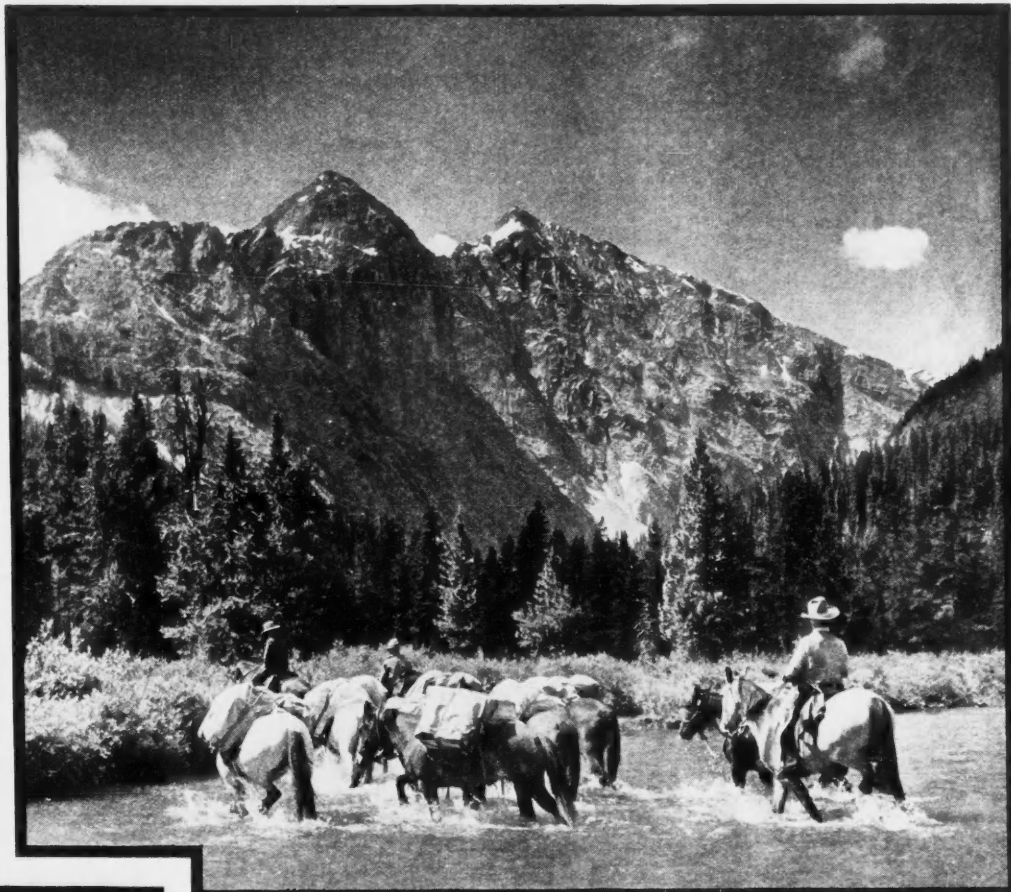
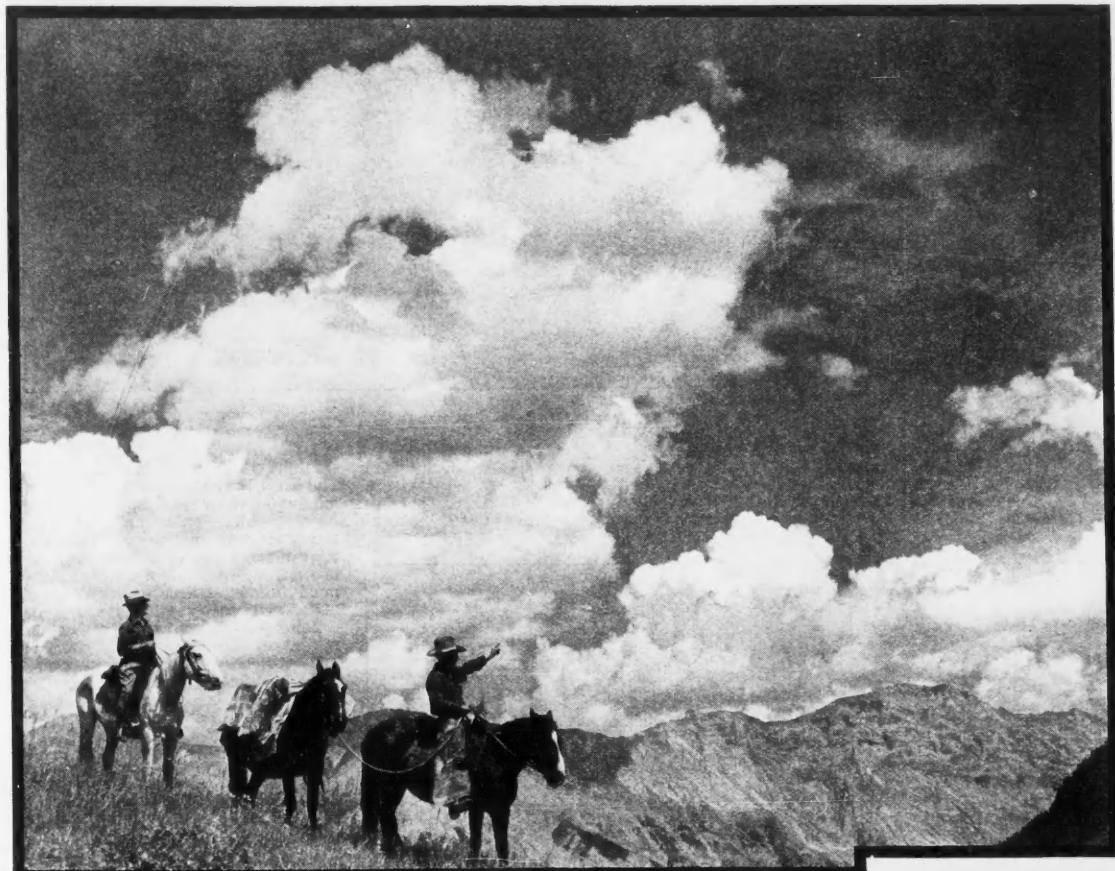


# SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE « TRAVEL « FASHION « HOMES « LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 18, 1937

## A CAMERA ARTIST INTERPRETS THE ROCKIES



NICHOLAS MORANT, the noted Winnipeg photographer who made his headquarters at Banff this summer, has succeeded in this portfolio in capturing much of the unforgettable beauty of the Canadian Rockies. *Top left*, a skyline riding group near Marvel Lake, B.C. *Top right*, fording the Spray river, near Spray Lakes, Alta. *Centre left*, a skyline rider at Banff. *Centre*, "Who's There". *Right*, Trail hikers on Moraine Lake. *Bottom left*, fishing in Marvel Lake, south of Mount Assiniboine, B.C. *Centre*, "Deadfall", a vista near Bryant's Creek. *Right*, "Escape", a moose in a mountain lake near Twin Falls.



# THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

WITH the long week-end built about Labor Day in this country summer takes flight and the air stirs to the beat of autumn's wings.

It has been a damp, hot thoroughly unsatisfactory summer to some of us. National disasters, drought, cloud bursts and epidemics have arrived to plague us—to say nothing of the preparations for an election in Ontario—but summer's final gesture was wholly beautiful. In fact, like Macbeth's rival, nothing in her life became her like the leaving it. The sun shone and the west wind blew, white clouds sailed over the horizon across a flawless sky and Lake Ontario borrowed the turquoises of Lake Louise and wore them like an Empress. Goodbye summer, Goodbye; Goodbye . . . How very astute of you to leave the memory of perfection in your wake.

A DISTINGUISHED Englishman on an official mission to Canada lately said privately, and rather diffidently lest he be misunderstood, that he felt very much at home here "we were so very English."

Only a moron would fail to recognize this as very high praise indeed from an Englishman. Probably we really are more akin, at least in manners and customs, to England than the United States. You would scarcely expect to find a Mr. Tommy Manville in Canada or England.

Do you know of Mr. Manville? Mr. Manville is a very rich American playboy called, so the office story fan declares, the he-hoyden of Broadway. The fifth Mrs. Manville is now suing him for divorce and demands a million dollars alimony.

"I've suffered a million, I'll take nothing less" she has declared bravely. Mr. Manville asked his four previous wives to sit in on a round table conference to decide Marcelle V's rights, but a lack of co-operation dished the scheme and he decided to fight. His next move was to advertise for a lawyer. The New York Sun was asked to run a full page classified advertisement reading "Wanted — an Attorney with Guts." The Sun felt this might be Shakespearean but would be beneath their dignity so the full page advertisement appeared on Friday September 3rd reading simply

Wanted  
An Attorney.  
Tommy Manville  
Box 1002, New Rochelle, N.Y.

This, in 96 point caston medium type should simply bring the utmost respect of the law to the aid of a playboy in distress. But it could scarcely happen in England, or one hopes, in Canada.

ULTRA-MODERN furniture from Sweden and Finland has the charm of the good lines and common-sense we are beginning to connect, quite rightly, with the products of Scandinavia.

There are very trick arm chairs made of birch and maple with continuous back, seat, and lower support. These are "laminated," the wood built up in layers to give remarkable resilience. All the comfort of a rocking chair in fact, without a dowdy line. Diningroom chairs are of the same beautiful pale wood, unstained, with rounded edges and fine waxed finish. Frames of back and

seat in one piece give a fine flowing line to their construction and the "upholstery" is a story in itself. Seats and backs are either of soft pale colored leather ray-stitched and slightly padded, or of webbing curiously interwoven like long folded leaves or plain checkerboards. This in its own natural beige on the honey colored wood is superb. An arm chair with this type of flexible leather back and seat is comfortable beyond our feeble powers of description. There are tables and bookcases, tricky tea-wagons and chair-end tables. Bright-eyed September brides furnishing smart first flats should attend to these.

A WINNIPEG father driving with his small daughter recently and held up by the light, at an intersection was surprised to hear his offspring say "That's God." "What's God?" he asked as he shifted into first. "That wed ting," said the infant simply.

They drove home quietly while father thought it out. Amazing things, children's minds, well worth studying.

The next day mother, father, and daughter drove down town together, mamma at the wheel. The first light changed as they ran up on it and mother jammed down her brake with her usual short sharp ejaculation.

"See?" said the little girl. "Mummy knows."

THE Sea Captain has returned from one of his extensive voyages with a host of lovely luxuries that have only to be regarded steadily to assume

all the virtues of necessities. Algerian sheep's wool rugs in every size from mats to carpets are one of his most lyrical finds. These are made

by natives from native wool, but done and dyed under western supervisors. And lovely ladies looking for boudoir or bedroom elegance need look no

further. The wool is bleached clear and dyed the most exquisite pale shades—a dawn pink, a morning-heaven blue—pale daffodil yellow, twilight grey and so on. Soft as fur to walk on, deep and springy, these are unique in Canada and should find good homes easily. A full range of sizes and colors will be in shortly.

Among the "little things" that make wedding present buying a bit of a thrill in this shop, are some incredible petit point handbags from Vienna—the one with the creamy brocade pattern behind its vast bouquet of flowers has actual style value, believe it or not, as well as artistic merit, and 2000 stitches to the inch, if you can bear to consider that. Big deep and heavy Swedish glass ash trays are at the other end of the expense scale from the bags—and smart as anything. Better see the lovely ash-grey elm cigarette box made from the piles beneath old Waterloo Bridge, if you're a true souvenir hunter. And the circular crystal watch that hangs from a black cord bracelet, or the tailored gals' clip, minute Swiss watches set with leather bars above and below, any leather you choose, do see these. Old scotch candle snuffers are perfect and inexpensive presents. And there is some furniture here now too notably a dining table in mahogany and a tiny Queen Anne desk that no bride should fail to show her wealthy uncle soon.

QUITE fortunately we came on this true rabbit story and liked it. It's not exciting, but then are rabbits?

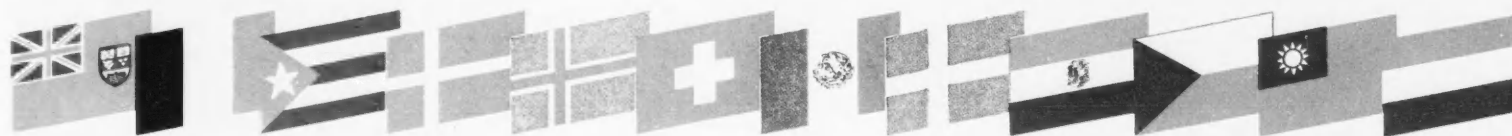
A smart girl we know doing an advertising job in New York, found herself at a loose end and rather low in her mind on a national holiday. She had a late breakfast party engagement and strolling down past Rockefeller Centre doing a little quiet window shopping was attracted by a magnificent display of live rabbits. She watched them till her brain softened a little, when she went in and bought a small white bunny, a box of food, and a book of directions for \$1.25. The rabbit was quite a success at the party but met a very cold reception later from the girl with whom she shared a flat. When the rabbit wasn't sulking under the friend's bed, it was nibbling her bare heels in her mules; it stole well-buttered bits of kleenex from her waste basket and ate them all over the bathroom floor, it showed its antagonism in even darker ways. Finally the limit was reached and the owner confronted with the ultimate crime. In a tumbler on the dressing table two pulpy stalks remained of the corsage intended to deck the friend's best evening dress that night. On an overturned perfume bottle a small rabbit was fast asleep with a ragged fragment of orchid decorating his chin.

The next day a visitor departing for Canada was urged to bring her little girl a real present, and agreed to take the rabbit home if the customs matter could be satisfactorily arranged. A hat box solved this difficulty promptly and the rabbit travelled safely to Toronto where it now lives, modestly and morally, we trust, on the Danforth, with no Orchids on its Budget.



OYSTER LUGGERS AT BILOXI

—Photo courtesy Illinois Central Railroad.



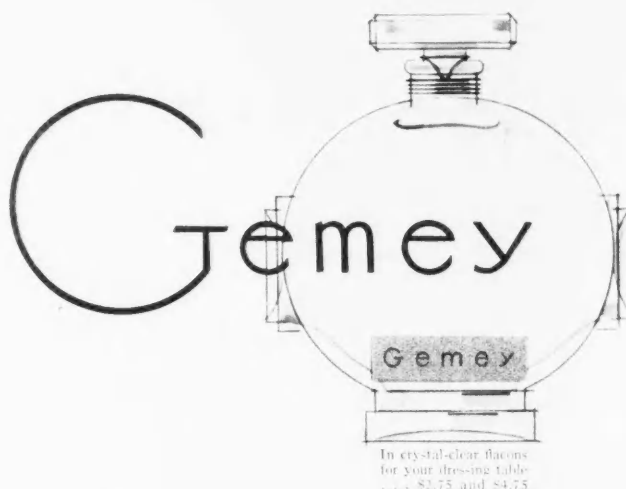
AS THEY SAY

IN BUENOS AIRES

*Deliciosa!*

THE FRAGRANCE

Find a glamorous woman—anywhere, the world around. Drinking tea at the Officers' Club in Calcutta. Dancing at the Boeuf-sur-le-Toit in Paris. Night-clubbing in romantic Buenos Aires. There you'll find a glamorous perfume, the fragrance Gemey. For the fragrance Gemey is a favorite of five continents. Young, fresh, joyous, it's adored by the loveliest women of the gay capitals of the world. And now in Canada . . . at your favorite perfume counter . . . Richard Hudnut, perfumer international, presents this globe-gracing fragrance. Know Gemey . . . touch its haunting loveliness to your hair, your ears, your throat. And know, too, as you step forth to conquest, that somewhere in France, somewhere in Spain, somewhere east of Suez, and south of the Rio Grande, other adorable women, other adoring men, prefer your choice among perfumes, the fragrance Gemey!



by  
**RICHARD HUDNUT**

Toronto New York Paris

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THE CHARLESTON, midnight rendezvous of gay Buenos Aires, the Paris of South America. Here, too, as the world around, a perfume preferred is the fragrance Gemey!



MARY ELIZABETH AITKEN, who won the Toronto Conservatory of Music Ontario Scholarship for Grades VII and VIII Piano. Miss Aitken, a student at the Ontario Ladies College, Whitby, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Aitken, Windermere, Ont.



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# THE DRESSING TABLE

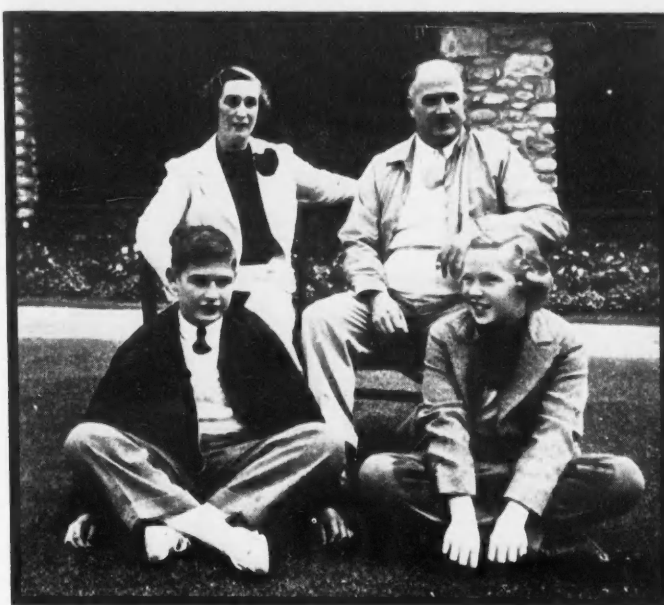
BY ISABEL MORGAN

THE signs of age are insidious things. Changes take place in the face so gradually that we are never quite conscious of them until something supplies a sudden jolt, followed by perception. Perhaps it is only a casual remark, or an unexpected glimpse in a mirror that sets one furiously to think—and observe. Perhaps one may be shocked to find that one's skin has lost its lovely bloom. It looks parched and flaky. The texture is coarser, or it may be marred with little lines and puckers never noticed before. It may have a glassy shine, or enlarged pores.

These changes in the skin take place because the skin's own oil—that natural cosmetic which makes a perfect young skin one of the loveliest things in the world—has become insufficient. Because it is losing the luscious bloom and depth of perfectly lubricated skin, we say it is dry. Most women observe that their skins become dryer as they grow older. This may be a normal process, or it may be due, as some authorities claim, to lack of fat in the modern diet, to the dry overheated rooms we live in, to the extremes of our climate.

Whatever the cause, the average woman over twenty-five should pay special attention every day to her complexion to keep it fresh, soft and clear. A dry skin is fragile and acts up after all sorts of unsuspected influences such as a spell of indigestion, a bad cold, extreme temperatures, dusty winds or loss of sleep. Even a fit of worry or temper is enough to affect the beauty of this delicate type of complexion. So if you can arrange to be healthy and happy, your chance of keeping a beautiful complexion is good. Drink plenty of water, for the skin needs moisture, and eat food that supplies the vitamins milk, butter, eggs, green vegetables, fresh raw fruits. Get your quota of relaxation, too—not only rest, but fun.

Finally use only gentle preparations on your face and, of course, give it plenty of cream. Wash it once a day with a mild soap and water, rinsing off every scrap of suds. For other



MR. AND MRS. HUGH AIRD, of Toronto, with their children, Elizabeth and John, while spending several days at Jasper Park Lodge, Alberta, during a recent western trip.

specially designed for any of three skin conditions—the dry, the normal and the oily. In those for the dry skin there is more oil. If you are not finding your cosmetics satisfactory—if, for instance, your present powder does not cling to your dry skin the way it should—it may not be because of any fault in the powder but because it was not designed for your skin type.

With all the excitement in the air about new clothes, new hats, new colors, it is high time to begin getting the skin into condition so that it will look its best when they are worn for the first time. This is a good time to see what can be done with earnest use of your pet cosmetics. Use them properly, and you will notice in a week or two that your skin is growing fresher, finer-grained, and fairer.



MRS. OSBORN HOLLINRAKE, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Hollinrake, of Toronto, who is visiting England and the Continent. Mrs. Hollinrake is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. White, and niece of Mr. George Aitken. —Photograph by Pearl Freeman.

cleansings use cream. The last thing at night, cleanse it well and then work a rich lubricating cream into it to keep it smooth and supple. If you are one of those women who won't take an oily face to bed, set aside an hour in the afternoon when you can rest in seclusion and let cream soak into your skin.

IT IS important to keep the skin well creamed because the oil protects it to some extent from wind, excessive sunshine, cold, and dirt. It also prevents it from becoming parched, shrunken, and rough-looking, and gives it a velvety, supple appearance. Some women with very dry skins use a light application of cold cream as a powder foundation. Many others use the emollient skin lotions so good for beautifying hands, and a large number stick to foundation creams. It is well to know when buying face creams and other toiletries that many makers of facial preparations have creams and powders



MRS. KENNETH KETCHUM, wife of the Head Master of St. Andrew's College, Aurora, Ont., both of whom have been spending the summer in England visiting the Public Schools in the British Isles. —Photograph by Pearl Freeman.



## Holiday Aftermath at ELIZABETH ARDEN'S

DON'T WORRY about what the holiday did to your face. For Elizabeth Arden has anticipated that skin dryness and those fatigue lines.

Miss Arden has prepared treatments to restore the original smoothness and fine texture of your complexion.

But you must come quickly to the Salon before lines have a chance to etch their way into your beauty. Best arrange an appointment today at Elizabeth Arden's.

Single treatments ..... \$3.50 and \$5  
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*Elizabeth Arden*

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## CANADA—"PAYS SAUVAGE"

BY ELLEN WEIR

"BUT Madame is white!" The elevator stopped with the jerk of the boy's amazement.

"But naturally! What else should I be?" I countered with equal surprise.

"Madame is not, however, Canadiane Française. Although, of course, speaking the French language with a marvellous fluency." This last appended with laudably quick tact.

"That, indeed, is very strange," he mused while an impatient guest kept a finger on the buzzer of floor six.

"What is strange?" I enquired.

"Madame is Canadian, yet she is neither Red Indian nor French," and he closed the door after me, mounting on whines of wonder to floor six.

"Is it, indeed, so strange?" I said to the ascending lift with mild irritation.

Summers abroad have accustomed me to being considered an American by the indiscriminating European, and have, consequently, looked any national pride I may have once possessed, but this last was a horse of a totally different color.

On my next descent I tried for an explanation.

"WHAT makes you think Canadians are either Indian or French?" I questioned the boy.

"Madame has not then yet visited the building of Canada at the Exposition Internationale?" he queried.

"Not yet," I confessed, somewhat ashamed.

"Madame has then the intention?" the intonation anxious.

Madame hastily replied affirmatively.

affirmation and intention coming to simultaneous birth.

"That is well," with evident pleasure, "for it is of an interest extreme. There one finds the totem poles of a height and a ferocity *tout à fait capotants*, the Indian relics of many kinds, the handicrafts Canadiane Française, the fruits of a size unbelievable, the does husky of the *contours du bois*, the forests virgin."

By this time my friend's enthusiasm was rendering him incoherent, and it was with relief I saw him disappear into his elevator, responding to the call of duty, while the words "pays sauvage—magnifique!" came wafted to me down the shaft.

UNTIL that moment Madame had been one of those who looked with disdain upon visitors to the Paris Exposition who first of all made hot foot to the "pavillon" of their native land. Why travel miles to see what you can always see at home? It appeared, however, that "home" had never been like this, and filled with curiosity, I hailed the first taxi, directing the driver to the gate nearest to the Pavillon du Canada.

"Ah! Madame goes to visit the exhibit of Canada? There is, to be sure, a country? Trees of a thickness—so!" And with Parisian nonchalance, he demonstrated with both hands, while a benevolent Providence guided the wheels past a leaping gendarme and a swerving truck. "There life must, indeed, be fine—so free, so primitive, so *sauvage*!"

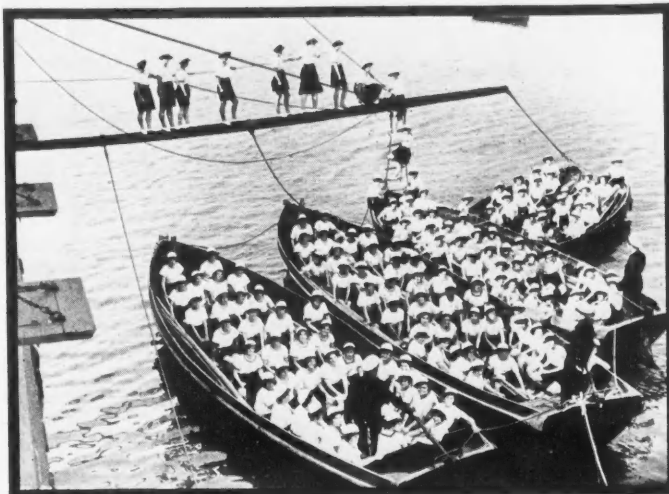
I had known that Paris chauffeurs were a knowledgeable lot, but this un-restrained enthusiasm of the populace for *la vie sauvage* seemed a little exaggerated. Perhaps it was one of the signs of the Decline of the West, seen by friend Spengler. But Canada was west. I couldn't understand.

ONCE beyond the turnstiles of the Trocadéro entrance, curiosity pulled me quickly past the colored fountains of the esplanade and the imposing buildings of Germany and Russia, facing each other magnificently across the square, and over the Jena bridge to a squat elevator-like building marked *Canada*. On the facade a bronze in deep relief depicted a laborer busily harvesting grain. Nothing particularly "sauvage" about that, I thought in disappointment. It may be, of course, a semi-civilized red skin.

AND I am seized with dismay at the tenacity of the C.P.R. and C.N.R. who have dared to put here pictures of their trains, which cross this wild country of Canada. With all the French enthusiasm for primitive living, there is going to be a stampede westward across the Atlantic—a stampede stopping at the gates of Quebec and Montreal. And what will Messrs. King and Beatty do then, poor things? The tears of disappointment will be heard from Halifax to Vancouver.



COLONEL AND MRS. A. R. MORTIMORE, of Ottawa, at the Manoir Richelieu Golf Club, Murray Bay, Quebec. The photograph was taken by their young nephew, Master Billy Morrison, who spent most of the summer season at the Manoir Richelieu.



SEAMANSHIP FOR GIRLS. Nearly three hundred girls of the Sea Ranger branch of the Girl Guides Association learn the routine of the sea on the training ship "Implacable", the last ship of Trafalgar to remain afloat. The girls, from thirty English counties, are here "manning" the boats, from a boom.

After all, the color lends itself to that supposition. But this—ah! this is more like! A buffalo—life size, all ready to roam the plains. *There* is a bit of home! Nostalgia seized me, taking me right back to dear old High Park, Toronto.

Hard though it was to leave the bison, I thought of the wonders within. Facing me as I entered was Jacques Cartier. Good old Jacques—one of the Fathers of Confederation. No, not that one. Three voyages to Canada—one of our Discoverers. French, of course. And to my left the totem pole. And a large case filled with moccasins and tomahawks and all the most intriguing Indian paraphernalia. Practicalities are forgotten, and with difficulty, one restrains oneself from buying a wigwam and starting to live the *vie sauvage* right on the banks of the Seine.

BUT right next to the Indian case is something different: civilization has planted an outpost in the wilderness. The French Canadian has built his furniture from the surrounding forests and his wife spins the wool and weaves the material for his clothes on the handmade loom. There is, indeed, a laudable example of industry and healthy living. No wonder the decadent sons of France enthuse!

They enthuse all around me. Caught in the stream I, too, marvel at all these wild animals carved cleverly from Canadian pine, at the silver fox hanging nonchalantly from a peg. (I must certainly shoot myself one when I go home.) At this sample log—of a thickness—so! At the picture of a trapper behind his sled and huskies. The man beside me murmurs ecstatically "C'est très fort!" In a burst of national pride my barriers of reserve are broken, and, thumping myself on the chest, I proclaim "Me, I am from Canada. I, I am Canadian."

Those around me stop short, looking me up and down. "Ah no, madame," one says gently but firmly, "that, that is impossible. Madame is amusing herself."

Alas, it is too true. I am dressed neither in homespun nor feathers. Quite certainly, I do not belong here.

AND I am seized with dismay at the tenacity of the C.P.R. and C.N.R. who have dared to put here pictures of their trains, which cross this wild country of Canada. With all the French enthusiasm for primitive living, there is going to be a stampede westward across the Atlantic—a stampede stopping at the gates of Quebec and Montreal. And what will Messrs. King and Beatty do then, poor things? The tears of disappointment will be heard from Halifax to Vancouver.

## From Bonnets to Booties



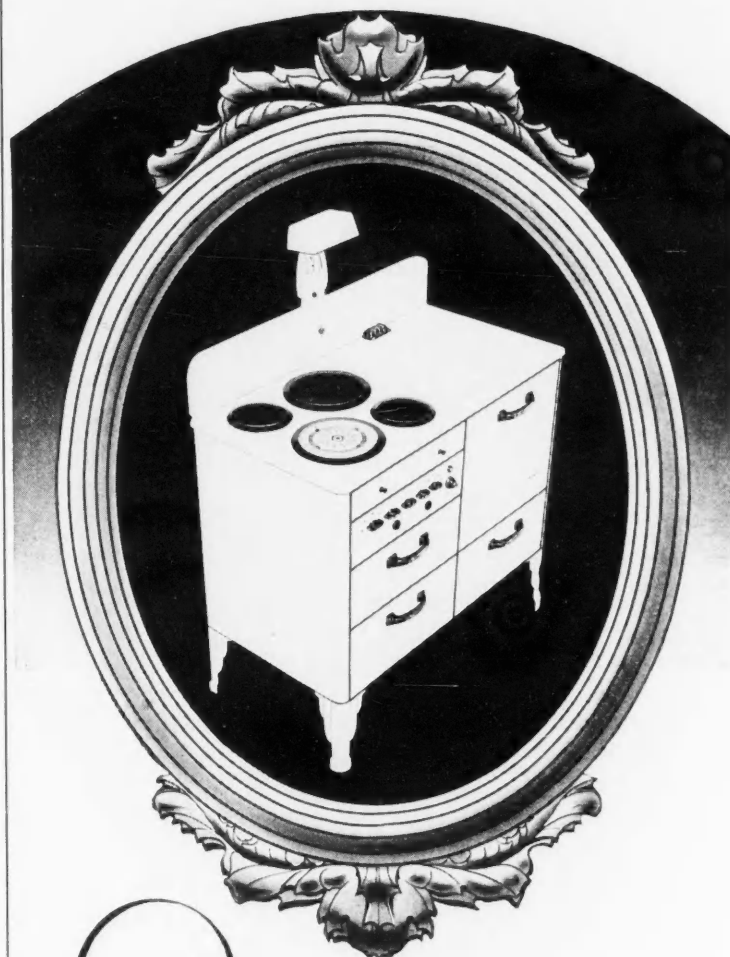
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Jellied moulds of vegetables or fruit are particularly satisfactory for these occasions. They can be varied to include favourite combinations and are a delicious accompaniment to the main course of your meal.

In today's recipe you will notice that the same AYLMEY Mixed Peas and Carrots mentioned in a previous article are used to good advantage.

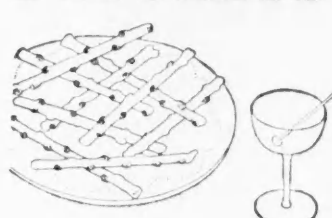
#### JELLIED AYLMEY MIXED PEAS AND CARROTS.

Makes 1 large or 8 small moulds. Drain liquid from 1 No. 2 quart tin of AYLMEY Mixed Peas and Carrots. Mix 2 cups liquid (using vegetable liquid and water) 1/2 cup vinegar, 1 teaspoon salt and 1/2 cup sugar. Heat to boiling point. Soften 2 tablespoons gelatine in 4 tablespoons cold water; add to hot liquid and stir until dissolved, then add 2 tablespoons strained lemon juice. Allow to stand until it begins to thicken, then add vegetables and pour into one large or individual moulded moulds. Allow to set. Unmould on crisp lettuce and serve with salad dressing. Garnish with pickled gherkins, stuffed olives, etc.

Other recipes will be gladly supplied on request. Address: JOAN ABBOTT, Dietitian, Canadian Canners Research Laboratory, Hamilton, Ont.



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#### —London Letter

## THE AUTUMN IS PEACEFUL

London, August 30th.

ONCE upon a time the opening of the "Soccer" season was a sure and unerring sign that autumn was upon us. Now it doesn't mean anything—except that the football magazines and the betting-pool operators cannot bear to think of all that moneylingling idly in people's pockets, when they themselves might have it. So they take it.

As a result the "Soccer" season is begun sooner and sooner each year, and dragged on later and later, until a very slight extension in both directions will give us "Soccer" all year around. Poor old cricket is being rather badly squeezed in the process, for the two seasons overlap now, instead of being kept carefully separate. Besides, a good many of the young cricket professionals play on "Soccer" teams during the rest of the year, and have already been haled off to take up their winter's work.

It is all, I suppose, a matter of what the public wants. And it seems that this particular public cannot get too much "Soccer." Nearly a million pausing and perspiring citizens—otherwise apparently in their right minds—turned up on Saturday at the various football grounds of the country to watch the bandy-legged little men in the shin-pads kick the ball about.

I admit that, climatically speaking, it is no hotter at a football match than at a cricket one. But there is a pleasant, soothing, almost soporific quality about cricket, which makes it suitable for even the warmest days. You don't shout, you don't get excited, your blood-pressure remains beautifully steady—or even drops a few degrees.

"Soccer" is different. Just watching it is a sizzling business on a hot day. And playing it must be the very devil! Still, that is what the boys are paid for—though, not very much. About enough to keep a big-league baseball player in the cigarettes he is not supposed to smoke while in training.

ANOTHER sign of autumn—also unseasonably early this year—is the hop-picking. The warm, dry weather has ripened the hops more quickly than usual, and in another few days the "hoppers" will be hard at work down in Kent. Already they are gathering for the annual jamboree.

I was driving along a country road in eastern Kent a couple of days ago, and in a little valley I came on a whole gypsy encampment waiting for the hop-season to open. There were a dozen or more caravans—high-wheeled, horse-drawn wagons, gaudy in color and covered with ornamental woodwork. Horses stood grazing, with hobbles on their feet or ragged urchins to watch them. Dozens of other wild-looking youngsters played about, or lugged in water for the cooking or wood for the fires. Heaven only knows how gypsies manage to stow them all away at night, for every caravan seems to have four or five!

Around the fires the women, in clothes of every conceivable hue—except the quieter ones—were busy over the steaming pots and kettles. And in little groups here and there the men, always in sombre attire—oh, just from a kind-hearted desire not to startle the rabbits or the game-keepers in the darkness!—languished about quietly chatting. Gypsy men never seem to do anything, except stand and look and talk a little. And the lean, clever lurcher dogs squat patiently at their heels—waiting!

It was a delightful scene in the evening light, and made one realize what a picturesque business this hop-picking is. Not that all the pickers are so picturesque as these. Most of them, in fact, are just East-End Londoners, who go out to the hop-gardens every year as their annual holiday. It is estimated that this year more than 50,000 will go—by train, by lorry, and a good many of them on their feet, pushing their kit and their kids along in "prams."

Hop-picking is not hard work, and not bad fun—judging by the singing and laughter, and the sounds of accordions and fiddles around the campfires in the evening. Huts and tents are provided for the pickers. Their

health is looked after by official inspectors.

Even their spiritual needs are not forgotten. There are at least two bishops, the Bishop of Rochester and the Catholic Bishop of Southwark, who every year make a tour of the hop-gardens—and on foot, in the true apostolic manner! Perhaps it is a bit of a holiday for them, too.

MAJOR TRYON, the Postmaster General, was up in Aberdeen the other day addressing the Chamber of Commerce there. And Aberdeen being the sort of place it is, where lawbreakers are lawless (and a bit more), they asked him why he didn't bring back the Penny Post—a penny for letters, that is, and a halfpenny for post-cards, instead of the present rate, which is a halfpenny more in each case.

As might easily have been foreseen, he explained that to do so would cost the Government a lot of money—about £7,500,000, even allowing for a considerable increase in business. Naturally Major Tryon must know what he is talking about, but one cannot help wondering if he is perhaps not being too conservative in his estimate of the increase of postal traffic.

English people are notoriously a nation of letter-writers. They are forever writing notes to one another, and, if they could do it for a penny instead of three halfpence, there would probably be a regular spate of correspondence. But possibly Major Tryon has that in mind, too—a vision of harassed post-office clerks sorting mail till all hours of the night, and postmen tottering around under mounds of the stuff. Besides, he may be figuring that telephones pay better than stamps, and that if people wrote more they might telephone less.

It is, of course, a large and complicated subject, this business of keeping a nice balance between mails and telegrams and telephones, and of constantly extending and improving the equipment and organization necessary to deal with the steadily increasing demands in all departments. But there is a natural tendency in any Government to think of the Post Office rather as a revenue-producer than as a great public service, which should give the maximum of service to the people, at the minimum of cost to them.

The re-establishment of the Penny Post would be a most useful and popular move. But it is not one that is likely to be made now—or for some years to come. Certainly not while the Government is hunting around anxiously in all directions for more and more millions to spend on armaments.

WHILE on this subject of millions, and the national need of them, the Treasury will probably come into a nice little windfall by the death of Lord Rothschild a couple of days ago. And yet you never really can tell. These great men of finance have ways of baffling even the sleuths of the Tax department. It is sometimes amazing how fortunes reputed to be colossal turn out, when proved up for death duties, to be merely "colossal in a small way," in the classic phrase of Mr. Sam Goldwyn.

The late Lord Rothschild, however, was not an eminent financier—except in so far as a Rothschild can hardly help knowing a lot about it. So perhaps his estate will be rather easier picking. It is, in any case, immense, and the Treasury ought to do pretty well out of it.

These considerations, however, seem very mercenary and vulgar. After all, a deceased millionaire is not just a money-bag to be deluged. He is a human being, a personality, and this happened to be an unusually interesting specimen—not, it must be admitted, so interesting and impressive as some others of his famous line, but attractive because so different.

A Rothschild, he cared very little for money. Born and bred in the innermost Holy of Holies of finance, his chief interest was in birds and bugs. He was a naturalist, a distinguished amateur scientist. At Tring Park, in Hertfordshire, where he lived, he had the largest private natural history museum in the world.

BY P.O'D.

There were huge collections of specimens, a library of more than 25,000 volumes, and in the park kangaroos, zebras, elks, and emus, roamed at will.

Old Mayer Anselm Bamer, who began in Frankfurt as a moneylender at the Sign of the Red Shield—hence Rothschild—would have turned in his grave if he knew that this head of the English branch of his family spent his time in such financially unprofitable activities. In fact, when great financiers called up Lord Rothschild and tried to get in touch with him, they were usually told that "his Lordship was in the menagerie, and was not to be disturbed." Oxyo! Oxyo! That would certainly have hurt the shrewd, grim old spirit, that founded the greatest financial dynasty in all history.

WHAT a story the Rothschild family history would make, if only the whole of it could be told, the real inside dope! But the Rothschilds don't talk, and they don't write memoirs. There is far too much perilous stuff hidden away in the family memoirs and records. Governments don't do business with bankers that blab; and the Rothschilds have done all their big business with governments. That's how they became the richest family in the world, and made something like £500,000,000 between them in the course of a hundred years or so.

The original Mayer Anselm, before his death in 1812, sent out four of his five sons to open banking concerns in London, Paris, Vienna, and Naples, while one remained to carry on in Frankfurt. They kept in touch with one another, they worked together, they even started their own postal service. That's how Nathan, the London one, found out about the battle of Waterloo several hours before even the British Government knew. He didn't waste a moment of the time.

This Nathan's grandson, another Nathan, was the first Lord Rothschild. The one that has just died was the second. He never married, and is succeeded by his nephew, Victor, a young man of 26, who seems to have the same passion for science and natural history that distinguished his uncle. Well, even a Rothschild might have a lot worse interests than those. Perhaps, when you have so much money as all that, you lose your liking for the stuff. I don't know, I can only guess.

#### TRAVELERS

Mrs. Stuart Cantlie and her baby son, have returned to Montreal from Metis Beach, where they had a cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Seligman, of New York, arrived recently in Vancouver on a late summer visit to the latter's parents, Senator and Mrs. A. D. McKee.

Mrs. Russell Blackburn has returned to Ottawa from England.



### Ontario Jockey Club WOODBINE PARK

Autumn Meeting  
September 25th to October 2nd

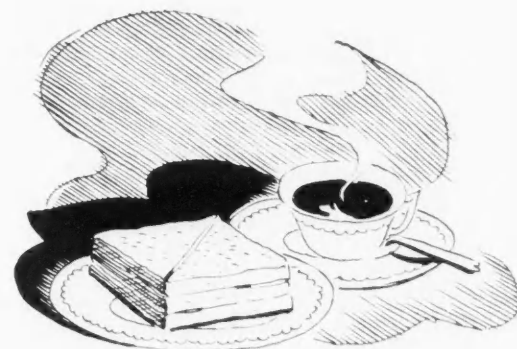
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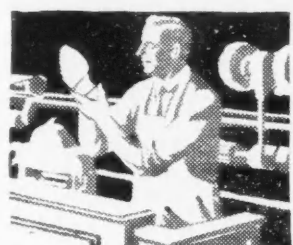
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SOME OF THE PRETTY DEBUTANTES are seen on the winding stairs of the Empress Hotel as they were about to leave for the Ball given by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia and Mrs. Hamber at Government House, Victoria. They are, from left to right, Miss Barbara Winslow, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Winslow; Miss Gloria Wilson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Wilson; Miss Helen Baird, daughter of Mrs. R. Baird; partly hidden by Miss Baird, is Miss Honor Benson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. D. Benson; and, at the extreme right, Miss Gladwyn Beasley, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Beasley, former eastern Canadians who are now residing in Victoria.

**THE SOCIAL WORLD**

BERNICE COFFEY, SOCIAL EDITOR

THE Governor-General and the Lady Tweedsmuir, accompanied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Titchfield, and attended by Captain G. P. Campbell-Preston, were present at the opening meet of the Ottawa Valley Hunt Club on Saturday, September 11. In the evening Their Excellencies gave a small dinner party.

THREE members of the Junior League who took their pens in hand with most happy results, are receiving the congratulations of their friends on having won the Canadian Junior League Writing Competition. The entries were judged by Mr. B. K. Simons and two of the essays have appeared in *Saturday Night*. Not only did the competition prove that there is much writing talent among members of the League, but the essays in themselves present a most illuminating insight into the aims and ideals of the organization. To members of the Halifax League went two of the prizes, Mrs. H. P. MacKeen and Miss Margaret Kerr winning, respectively, first and third place. The essay by Mrs. C. H. A. Armstrong of Toronto, was awarded second place.

Alice MacKeen, daughter of the Honorable Mr. Tilley, former Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, has served both as President and Treasurer of the Junior League of Halifax and this year is Arts and Interests Chairman. In 1934 she represented her League at the Annual Conference in Toronto and in 1936 at Richmond, Virginia.

Alice Armstrong, nee Wrong, succeeded herself as this year's President of the Toronto Junior League. She is a Harvard girl and a Bachelor of Arts, came out in 1929, and has been a regular commuter between Europe and Canada. Her marriage took place in 1928 and since then, to quote her, "a husband, two children, a very modest amount of journalism, a house in the country and Junior League of Toronto have kept me from idleness."

THE Charity Ball, in aid of the West End Church, which marks the beginning of the season for Toronto's debutantes, will be held on Friday, October 29, at the Royal York Hotel. The Ball is under the sponsorship of Mrs. Schuyler Surveys of Glen Lodge, Richmond Hill. Mrs. Wil-

liam Hastie and Mrs. Harry Patterson will have charge of tickets, Mrs. A. B. Barker will look after publicity, and Mrs. Robert Carr-Harris will have charge of decorations.

THE theatre season in Toronto opened brilliantly at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on Monday, September 13, with the premiere performance on this continent of the English stage success, "George and

guests were Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wilson. The former is producer of the play, and the latter, a bride of a few days, was the former Princess Natalie Paley, half-sister of the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia.

Also at the premiere were Mr. John Savory, the author of the play, and his mother, Miss Grace Lane, who, with her son, appeared in Toronto five years ago in the "Queen's Husband." Mrs. Norman Perry was a guest in the Vice-Regal box. Captain Schofield was in attendance on the Lieutenant-Governor, and Miss Gwyneth Schofield, very smart in black, was also a member of the Vice-Regal party.

Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Gordon, Miss Nora Eaton, Miss Nancy McDougald, Mrs. John A. Fraser, Miss Mary Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Ned Gurney, Mr. Beverly Matthews, Mrs. A. J. Pattison, Jr., Miss Dorothy Pattison, Miss Nella Jefferis, Mr. and Mrs. George Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred C. James, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. E. L. Caldwell, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. L. G. Greer, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Ward-Price, and many others.

**WINNIPEG**

THERE have been many parties for Mrs. W. S. Arnold who leaves to make her home in Toronto. Mrs. Muriel Gilmour had a bridge party, and Mrs. Herbert Wilson a delightful tea when Mrs. W. G. McMahon and Mrs. E. R. Whitehead presided at a table attractive with zinnias of all colors. Mrs. S. L. Cork was hostess at a luncheon, and Mrs. E. C. McConnell, at a foursome bridge luncheon. Mrs. Douglas McMurray invited a group of intimates at the tea hour, and Mrs. R. G. Baird has planned a luncheon.

Mrs. E. W. Kneeland entertained delightfully at the luncheon hour complimentary to Mrs. H. F. Patterson, of Toronto, who is the guest of Mrs. E. E. Henderson during the golf tournaments. Talking of golf, we are all very proud indeed of our Mrs. Johnny Rogers who captured the Canadian championship crown. "A very popular win" one reporter announced and we heartily concurred. Mrs. Athol McBean was hostess at a dinner and bridge for a number of the women golfers who are in our midst from all over Canada.

Colonel and Mrs. Herbert Molson were in town recently en route to Lake Louise and Banff and the Coast cities. They expect to spend a few days here en route to their home in Montreal, when they will be the guests of Mrs. Molson's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Pentland. Miss Christine Pentland has left for Hatfield Hall for the coming year.

Miss Hester Russell, a September bride-elect continues to be much entertained. Her sister, Mrs. Connacher, had a cocktail party one afternoon and Mrs. David Kilbour, another sister, a Sunday breakfast party in her honor. Mrs. C. C. Balfour arranged a luncheon, and Miss Eleanor Edlin also entertained at a luncheon at the St. Charles Country Club in honor of Miss Russell.

Mrs. Gordon Komantz entertained at a supper party complimentary to the visiting lady golfers when her guests included: Mrs. E. R. Crockett, Mrs. M. K. Rowe, Mrs. Alex. McBean of Toronto, Miss Evelyn Mills of Ottawa, Mrs. H. F. Patterson of Toronto, Mrs. Charles Wilson of Victoria, Mrs. R. S. Rideout of Regina, Mrs. Gordon Brown of Regina, Mrs. Eric Phillips of Toronto, Miss Kaye Farrell of Vancouver. Also present were some of those prominent on the various committees here who included: Mrs. F. G. Cory, Mrs. E. E. Henderson, Mrs. Andrew Milligan, Mrs. George W. Northwood, Mrs. Walter Sorby, Mrs.



MRS. WILSON M. SOUTHAM, of Ottawa; her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Peters, of London; and the latter's daughter, Paula Jane; all of whom sailed September 5 from Montreal in the Canadian Pacific liner Duchess of York. With them in the group photographed on the liner's boat-deck is Mr. D. Cargill Southam, of Montreal.

Presenting  
**M. W. Locke SHOES**  
Newly Slim and Svelte



More and more successfully with each new style, M. W. Locke designers adapt their patterns to the famous corrective lasts—without sacrificing the current mode—without losing a single M. W. Locke feature.

And now see the latest model! Sketched in their new, high-cut version of the beloved monk-type shoe—suede with the new gipsy piping in patent down the front—a shining band of patent closing with a buckle at the side. Slim, svelte and dressy—they will rejoice the heart of every woman who likes to walk a lot—has to stand a lot—but loves her shoe chic. Last number 5 in black or brown suede. At \$11. Other patterns at 10.50.

Genuine M. W. Locke shoes, approved by Dr. M. W. Locke of Williamsburg, Ontario, are exclusive in Toronto and Montreal with Simpson's.

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Second Floor

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FAMOUS FLEET  
— FREQUENT SAILINGS  
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that stands the gaff!**

This quality nail brush has the very best bristles obtainable, and is constructed to give excellent satisfaction. The close-grained back is reinforced underneath and around the edge by a seamless aluminum sheath—the block can't crack; the bristles can't come out.

Ask for Keystone when you want a quality brush.  
Stevens-Hepner Company Limited  
Port Elgin, Ont.



**Keystone**

Hamilton Fleming and Mrs. N. R. Wilson.

Miss Margaret Northwood has arrived from Montreal to be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Northwood, for the next two weeks.

Mr. Richard Webster of Naples, is the guest of his father Mr. H. W. Webster, Cornwall Apartments, for the next few weeks.

Mrs. Campbell Strang was a tea hostess during the weekend, when Colonel C. Peck of Sidney, B.C. was the guest of honor.

Mrs. John Gunn entertained at a tea recently in honor of a number of visitors.

Miss Shelagh Cooney was hostess at a dinner at the Country Club in honor of Mr. Ian Barber-Fleming of Sterling, Scotland, who accompanied his uncle, Lord Fleming, to Winnipeg.

Mrs. Arthur Rogers, who has been visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lawson, at Hudson Heights, is a guest at the

Fort Garry hotel for the next few weeks.

Miss Agnes Richardson and Miss Barbara Sellers shared honors at a tea given by Miss Clementina Adamson before leaving to attend school in the east.

A marriage of interest to Winnipeggers was solemnized with full military honors in Kingston when Marjorie, second daughter of the late J. Calder Waugh and Mrs. Waugh, became the bride of Colonel Edward C. G. Chambers M.C., R.C.E., of Ottawa, a son of the late Colonel and Mrs. Edward Chambers of Weybridge, Surrey, England.

Mrs. Ralph Gormley of Rochester, Minn., who has been the guest of Mrs. Ralph Baker at the Lake of the Woods, is now visiting Miss Marjorie Hazelwood. Miss Hazelwood invited a number of intimates to tea to meet Mrs. Gormley who is a Winnipeg girl, having lived here prior to her marriage.





BEFORE THE BALL at Government House, Victoria, with which the social season of the Coast was begun, this jolly group was discovered at the Empress Hotel by the candid camera. Left to right: Mr. A. R. MacDougall, Mrs. H. R. (Dick) Malkin, Dr. D. Grower, Mrs. Grower, Mr. Martin Griffin, Mrs. J. Swanson, Mrs. MacDougall, and Mr. Swanson.

## WEDDINGS

## QUEBEC CITY

*Amesse-Pelletier*—On Saturday, September 11, Mr. Charles A. Amesse of Montreal, son of Mrs. Amesse and the late Alphonse Amesse, and Miss Marie Pelletier, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Oscar Pelletier, and granddaughter of the late Sir Alphonse Pelletier, a former Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

## TORONTO

*Corson-Shepherd*—On Saturday, September 11, Mr. Ray Corson, son of Mrs. Corson and the late P. R. Corson, and Miss Elizabeth Margaret Shepherd, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Holland Shepherd.

*Gordon-Tearney*—On Saturday, September 11, Mr. Crawford Gordon, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Gordon, and Miss Mary Tearney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Tearney.

## KINGSTON, ONT.

*Chambers-Waugh*—On Tuesday, September 7, Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. G. Chambers, M.C., R.C.E., of Ottawa, son of the late Major Edward Chambers of Weybridge, Surrey, England, and Miss Marjorie Waugh, daughter of Mrs. J. Calder Waugh of Victoria, B.C.

## WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Downs-de Lesseps*—Mr. Daniel Downs, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Downs of Oakville, Ont., and Miss Elizabeth de Lesseps, daughter of Comtesse de Lesseps and the late Comte Jacques de Lesseps.

## LONDON, ONT.

*Smith-Blackburn*—On Saturday, September 4, Mr. James Desmond Smith, Royal Canadian Dragoons, of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. William George Smith of Ottawa, and Miss Miriam Irene, daughter of Mrs. W. J. Blackburn and of the late Arthur Stephen.

## ENGAGEMENTS

## OTTAWA

*Breuer-Macphail*—Mr. Carl Breuer, third secretary of the American legation at Ottawa, and only son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Max Carl Breuer of

Buffalo, to Miss Catherine Macphail, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Macphail, and niece of Sir Andrew Macphail of Montreal.



MRS. C. H. A. ARMSTRONG, whose essay, which won second place in the Canadian Junior League Writing Competition, appears on Page 24 of this issue of *Saturday Night*. Mrs. Armstrong is President of the Toronto Junior League.

## TRAVELERS

Mr. J. F. Lucas, Toronto, is spending the month of September at Dubrovnik on the Dalmatian Coast.

Miss Eleanor Hughes, of Toronto, who has been visiting Colonel and Mrs. Gerald Tidmarsh, "Upper Burrells," Chilton, England, has sailed for Canada.

Lord Fleming, of Edinburgh, and his nephew, Mr. Ian Barber-Fleming, of Stirling, Scotland, who have been visiting Lord Fleming's brother, Mr. H. Hamilton Fleming, and Mrs. Fleming, in Winnipeg, en route from the Pacific Coast, have sailed from Montreal by the Duchess of Richmond for Scotland.

The Right Hon. Lord Shaughnessy and his son, the Hon. William

Shaughnessy, have returned to Montreal from a trip to the Pacific Coast. Lord Shaughnessy has left for his summer residence at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Mrs. Philbrick Nelson and her two daughters of London, England, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bethune L. Smith in Cobourg, Ont., spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Paul Meredith in Montreal, before sailing on the Empress of Britain for England.

Mrs. Loran Evans has returned to Quebec, after spending some time at Murray Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waldie and their children, who have been in England for some months, sailed on September 4 on the Empress of Britain for Canada. Their niece, Miss

## THE GOOD COMPANIONS



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**CHEERIO**

*The Cocktail Wafer*  
MAKES FRIENDS IMMEDIATELY

**Christie's Biscuits**

"There's a Christie Biscuit for every taste"



Peggy Waldie, who has been in Scandinavia and motored through Scotland, returns to Toronto with them. Mr. Julius Griffith, Jr., of Vancouver, sailed from Montreal on September 16 on the Empress of Australia for England.

Mrs. F. N. G. Starr and Mrs. W. D. Ross, who was her guest, have returned to Toronto from Go-Home Bay, Georgian Bay.

Miss Amy Britton, Miss Mary Greey and Miss Elizabeth Greey, of Toronto, have sailed for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Mostyn Lewis and their son, Master Herbert Lewis, have returned to Montreal from Kennebunkport, Maine, where they were the guests of Mrs. Lewis' mother, Mrs. Anson McKim.

Major Andrew Holt has arrived in Montreal from England by the Empress of Britain to visit his parents, Sir Herbert and Lady Holt.

Sir Wilfred Jackson, newly appointed Governor of British Guiana, and Lady Jackson, en route from the Orient to England, spent a few days at the Seignior Club before sailing for England by the Empress of Britain.

Mrs. John Frith, of India, and her children, who have spent the summer with Mrs. Frith's aunt, Lady Drummond, at Cacouna, and lately have been visiting Mrs. Frith's mother, Mrs. H. T. Bovey, have sailed on their return to England on the Montrose.

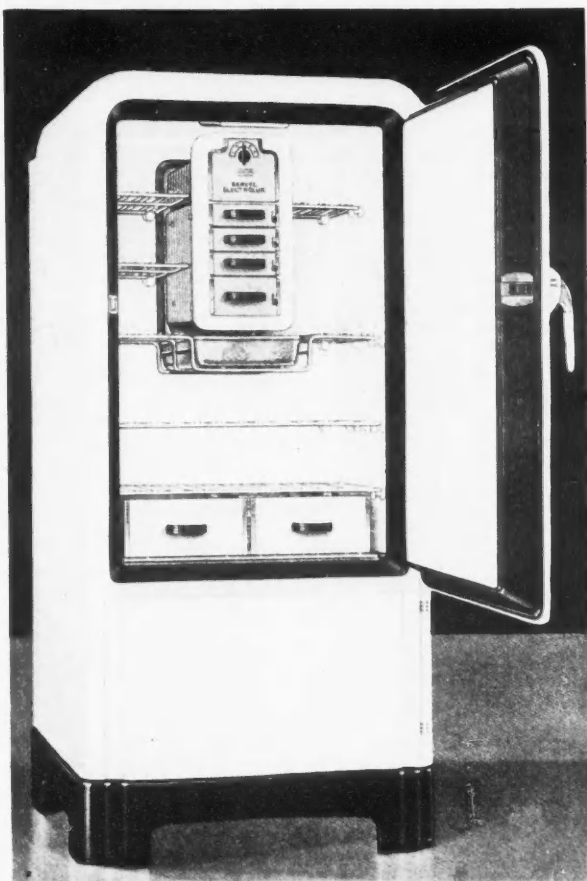


BEFORE THE BALL at Government House, Victoria. Left to right, Mrs. H. R. Malkin, Miss Mary Griffin, Miss Anne Griffin.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Mathers have returned to Toronto after spending the past two months in England and on the Continent.

Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. W. B. Kingsmill and their family have left Toronto to spend a month at Lake Simcoe.

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**ELECTROLUX** Refrigerator



MISS VICTORIA CORSE THORNE, daughter of Dr. Victor Corse Thorne, of Greenwich, Conn., and the late Mrs. Thorne, whose marriage will take place on September 25 to Mr. Albert Bruce Matthews, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Matthews, of Toronto. Miss Thorne was graduated from the Oldfields School, Glencoe, Maryland, in 1932, and made her debut in 1933.

—Photograph by Delar.



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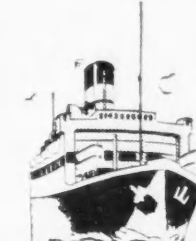
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"I am having a royal time - the food is grand, the service excellent - in fact everyone of the staff seems bent on making you comfortable; and do all that they can to make life easy and comfortable -"

The above is an extract from a letter recently received by us from one of our passengers.

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# FOR COMFORT ALL YEAR

BY WALTER KING

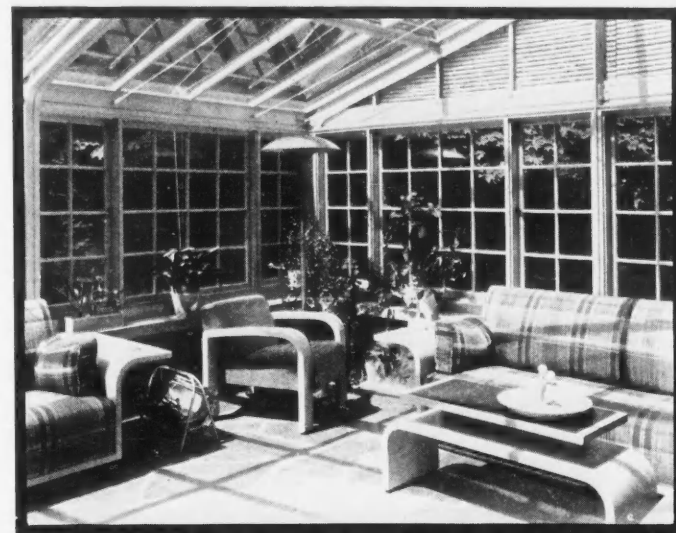
COMFORT of body—that's something which we all crave during the long, cold months of winter; to say nothing of the long, hot months of summer. But, just as ardently, we want comfort of mind—and that, in some cases, is a matter which comes very close to our pocketbooks! Winter fuel-bills, for instance, have a nasty little habit of disturbing our mental equilibrium when they make undue inroads on the pocketbook, and thus rob us of that comfort of mind which most of us consider almost in the light of a birth-right.

Many householders, confronted by mounting fuel-bills, have been inclined to blame their heating-plants solely, and often erroneously, for any indoor discomfort during cold weather. Of course, in some cases, these accusations have been well-deserved; but, just as often, the trouble might have been attributed chiefly to a lack or a deficiency of insulation. Before discarding any heating equipment as hopeless, therefore, householders would be well-advised to have it examined thoroughly, and, then, if passed favorably try the addition of insulation for at least one winter in an effort to keep the inside heat in and the outside cold out during severe weather. Such an effort might turn out to be very advantageous—it has already! For, in many cases, there has been a proven saving of from 20 to 35 per cent. in fuel-bills. And isn't that something when all household expenses are rising steadily?

NOT for one moment is there any thought here of minimizing the importance of good heating facilities, properly keyed to both the size and exposure of a house. For it is axiomatic that, though insulation can atone for many shortcomings in home heating arrangements, it cannot possibly give the ultimate in satisfaction when a plant is definitely ineffectual because of age or inadequate heating capacity. It can and does, however, ordinarily keep fuel-bills well within bounds. It lowers the cost of heating immediately—and permanently! And, with the saving in fuel-bills, there is a decided gain in winter comfort.

And here's another slant? Obviously, any form of insulation powerful enough to keep cold out during the winter can be depended on to keep heat out during the summer. In fact, adequate insulation has been known to lower the indoor temperature during hot summer weather by as much as 15 degrees. (And how welcome such a drop would have been during the sizzling spells of this past summer!) It is apparent, then, that insulation is of year-round benefit on the score of bodily comfort.

Insulation has very valuable space-creating properties, too. As a case in point, think of the way—thanks to insulation—in which so many homes have gained new and artistically satisfying rooms in what once were unused and unusable attics! In any number of old houses, the attics, even when finished, could not be occupied comfortably either winter or summer—sim-



EVEN AFTER NIGHTFALL, a glass-walled, glass-ceiled room—really an enclosed terrace—provides a delightful sitting-room, particularly if it is insulated thoroughly to cope with outdoor weather vagaries.

Courtesy—Lord & Burnham Co., Ltd.

ply because of extremes in temperature. Now that is passed; any attic can be made both pleasantly and healthfully habitable at all seasons of the year—and to the gain of the home in space and accommodation!

AND, speaking of insulation as a space-creator, what about the basement of today? We all know the old-time status of the average basement; we vividly recall the chaos, the gloom, and, alas! the dirt. But insulation has played a very big part in transforming the basement into a veritable show-place; a favorite place of entertainment; a place immaculately clean, orderly and atmospherically comfortable. So there's another score for insulation as a space-creating agent, since the modern basement definitely increases the usable area of a house.

There is growing interest in sun-rooms for winter use. "Glossed terraces," some of these new sun-rooms might be called, so intimately are they related to the great outdoors by glass walls and glass roofs. To be used with comfort in the winter, these sun-rooms must be heated properly—and they must be well insulated! Which again emphasizes how insulation can help to increase the spaciousness of any house, this time by making an "outdoor" room available the year around.

Many a disastrous fire is caused by over-heated pipes, due to excessive firing during cold weather. Insulation here comes to the fore as one dependable and easily-obtainable means of fire-protection, since heavy firing becomes non-essential once a house has been insulated properly. In addition, the insulation actually serves as a "fire-stop"; which is important in any home.

Another noteworthy feature of insulation is the fact that it helps to modify the passage of sound from outdoors in, from room to room, from floor to floor. And this is by no means unimportant in view of the attention now being given in so many quarters of the globe to the control of unnecessary noises.

Rock-wool, wallboard, cork, aluminum foil—these are some of the insulating materials in wide use; each with commendable points that deserve investigation on the part of all prospective purchasers. And, for each material, there is a suitable method of use. With rock-wool, for instance, one method involves "blowing" the insulating material into all the air-spaces of the roof and the exterior walls; al-

though there is another method of application by which rock-wool in "bat" form is packed into position under the roof and along the attic floor.

With the strides made in methods, insulation today can be applied to old houses as well as new, and without marring either the interior or exterior. And, as for the cost—that's the surprising thing; the cost is reasonable at the outset, and actually negligible when viewed in the light of eventual fuel-savings. No householder, then, can afford to face another winter without giving serious thought to all these varied physical and financial advantages which are to be enjoyed through insulation.

## TRAVELERS

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Herbert Molson have left Montreal for Banff and Lake Louise, en route to the Pacific Coast to be away about six weeks.

Mrs. Hugh Phillips, of Winnipeg, has left for the east accompanied by her daughter, Miss Louise Phillips, who will continue her studies at King's Hall, Compton, Que. Later Mrs. Phillips will accompany her aunt, Mrs. James Playfair of Midland, Ont., on a motor trip through the New England States.

Miss Jean Macpherson, of Toronto has sailed from Montreal on the Albatross for Europe. She is chaperoning Miss Honor Kortright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Kortright, who will spend the next year at school in London.

During the diamond jubilee of Wycliffe College, Bishop and Mrs. Sovereign of Peace River, and Right Rev. C. C. B. Bardsley, Bishop of Leicester, England, were the guests of Principal and Mrs. McElheran.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Boulton and their family have returned to Vancouver from spending the summer months at "El Pajona," their Quilichini residence.

Mrs. Montague Bate and her daughters, Miss Barbara Bate and Miss Patricia Bate, have returned to Montreal from Murray Bay, where they have spent July and August with Mrs. Bate's parents, Sir Charles and Lady Fitzpatrick.

Miss Edith Charleson, who remained on in England when her sister and niece, Mrs. Bruce Mackenzie and Miss Frances Mackenzie, returned to Vancouver, is at present visiting in Perthshire.

## FREE FROM SCIATICA FOR 35 YEARS

In Perfect Health at 73—Thanks to Kruschen

Thirty-five years ago this septuagenarian was helpless with sciatica. Then he heard of Kruschen. Since that day, he has enjoyed perfect health. Here is his remarkable story:

"Thirty-five years ago, I had a severe attack of sciatica, and could scarcely move for about six weeks. Then I started taking Kruschen—about half-teaspoonful every morning in hot water. In a few weeks, I got rid of the awful pain in my hips. I have never had to consult a doctor since, and am still in perfect health at 73 years of age, which I can only attribute to taking Kruschen Salts every morning."—T. A.

Most people grow old long before their time because they neglect one vital need of health—the need of internal cleanliness. Eventually, they start the healthy Kruschen habit. Then, probably for the first time in their lives, they start getting rid, every day, of all waste matter from the system. The result is renewed health and vigour. Ailments due to clogged systems vanish, youth returns, and life becomes really worth living.

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Read this voluntary letter: "In regard to your ALL-BRAN, it is marked on the package 'best as a cereal, best for cooking,' and, as far as I am concerned, you might add 'best for health.' Since I have begun to eat it, I have improved wonderfully."—Mr. H. E. Poole (address on request).

ALL-BRAN corrects common constipation, due to meals low in "bulk." Within the body, it absorbs water, and forms a soft mass, gently sponging out the system.

ALL-BRAN also supplies vitamin B to tone up the intestines, and iron for the blood. Isn't this food better than taking weakening pills and drugs?

Eat two tablespoonfuls daily, either as a cereal with milk or cream, or in recipes. In chronic cases, with each meal. Sold by all grocers. Made and guaranteed by Kellogg in London.



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MRS. N. D. GALBREATH, of Hamilton, Ont. Mrs. Galbreath, a granddaughter of Mr. Joseph Bloor, of Toronto, after whom Bloor street was named, has been a life-long resident of Hamilton, where she is deeply interested in civic and benevolent causes. With her husband, the late Newton D. Galbreath, she has been a great lover of art and has accumulated a collection of pictures that is widely known and appreciated among visitors to her beautiful home, "Elmbrook".—Portrait by Violet Keene.



## ABOUT THE HOUSE

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THERE is an estimable gentleman of our acquaintance who, while at all times kind and generous, likes to think that the tidy little fortune on which he has retired was accumulated because of his staunch belief in the old adage, "A penny saved is a penny earned." The day arrived a few years ago when his house, a dignified old place painted in ivory white and set in among tall elms, had to be painted again for it was becoming a little dingy. So he called in troops of painters, and told them to go ahead and paint the house brown. His family protested mightily and neighbors on the street gnashed their teeth at the sight. But the house was painted a peculiarly repulsive shade of brown "that won't show the dirt, and won't have to be repainted every year or so." And that was that, he said, congratulating himself on the amount he had saved in future paint bills.

Let us draw a curtain over a time interval of four years. There have begun to arrive all sorts of bills for various repairs. Wood frames have cracked and permitted water to run down an inner wall, and there is a major repair bill on the way if something cannot be done to preserve the wooden pillars of the porch. Then our estimable gentleman knew that he had left one thing out of his calculations—that as well as adding to the house's appearance, paint serves the valuable and necessary function of preserving all surfaces to which it is applied. We are glad to report that the annual coat of paint of the house again is ivory.

How often should building exteriors be repainted? As soon as the old paint is in such condition that it will no longer protect the surface. In every case not less than two coats should be given. A good job of painting cannot be secured with one coat. Painting a house one coat every two years will prove to be a failure. A house, according to paint authorities, should be given not less than two coats at each painting and should be repainted whenever necessary.

TAKING time by the forelock is an annual experience of the gardener at this time of the year. Spring bulbs must be popped into their beds to sleep through the winter during the month of October, if they are to come up smiling in the Spring. Tulips rank first in popular appeal—which is only natural in view of their enduring blooms, their gracefulness of growth and their ease of culture. The breeder tulips introduce bronze, brown, buff and violet colorings that are unique in the floral world, while the Darwins provide an amazing variation in white, black, rose, lilac, salmon, red and purple. There also are the cottage tulips, shorter in stem but equally lovely in color, and there are the parrot tulips, which boast attractively lacinated petals.

Next in line of popularity probably come the daffodils, which, although restricted in hue to white and yellow, have by way of compensation a considerable variety in form. While regarded more as a bulb for indoor cultivation, the hyacinth with its heavy fragrance and wealth of pastel colorings is entirely suitable for growth out-of-doors. The crocus in white, blue, yellow, violet and purple, shyly invites attention, while grape hyacinths, scilla and snowdrops are among spring's earliest arrivals.

## THANKSGIVING IN POLAND

THANKSGIVING day of the Cassubian peasants in northern Pomerania, Poland's maritime province, is celebrated on September 5 and centres principally about the mellow old town of Kartuz in the lake country some 30 miles southwest of Odynia. Throughout the rural districts of Poland "Dozynki" or harvest festival is celebrated with much color, gaiety and tradition-laden customs.

Like the traditional Thanksgiving on this continent it celebrates the gathering of a bountiful harvest. In the Cassubian dialect it is known as "Dozynki" and as in other peasant districts in Poland, it is the occasion for feasting, brilliant costumes, singing, dancing and the proud showing off of farmers' produce. Even the farmer with the humblest of farms who can reap his crop in one day, weaves a garland of ears, puts it on his scythe and comes home to be entertained by his wife with a better supper.

Peasant girls of this district are predominantly blond and slender, and tall as they are, they present a charming picture of happiness when performing their native dances barefooted. The voluminous red dresses, white aprons and blouses swirl madly as they do the polonaise or the mazurka. The ecstasy of both the music and dancing increases until they suddenly stand straight up, stamp their right foot in the dust and give the pretty little cry of "He!" That means the dance is over.

THESE dances as well as native songs occur at the fair in Kartuz, but the traveler will probably find them more delightful if he sees them in the atmosphere of one of the old estates in this country of rolling hills and mirror-like lakes. Some of these ancient manor houses with their farms running into the thousands of acres have been in the same families for hundreds of years; and the masters and peasant laborers have come down through the mists of time, generation for generation. And there is a bond between them that has not been dissolved by the march of the modern world.

Harvest Day festivals on these

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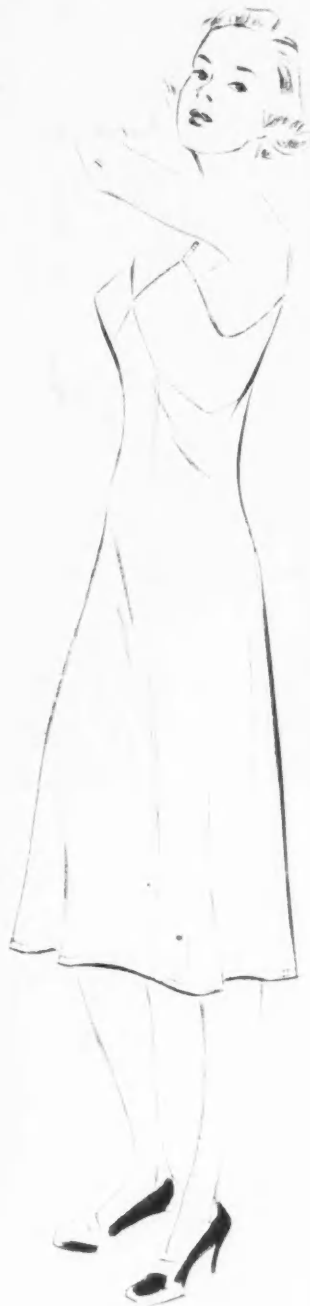
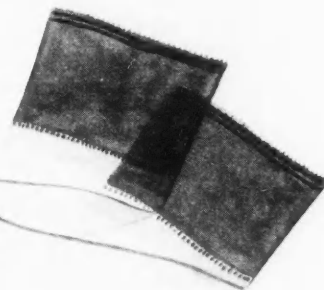
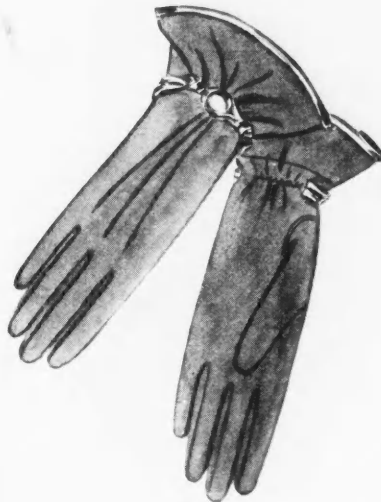
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"Be Wiser—Buy Kayser"

# KAYSER

\*Trade Mark. †Trade Mark Patent applied for. \*\*Trade Mark Patented Canada 1933, No. 530,244

estates are joyous because that is the time the master with all his family dance with the peasants, sing with them and eat with them. It is a traditional rite, a survival of the olden times when the peasant was a serf and the landowner his master in fact. The gaiety begins when the laborers with their families come to the front of the manor house, led by a girl—either the prettiest one among them or the one who has done the most work—wearing a wreath woven of the products of the fields, and presenting the "krutka," a bundle of

straw at the bottom of which hang ears of corn tied in a bunch. The procession symbolizes the presentation to the master of the summer's crops, and in the old days seeds for next season's planting were taken from the wreath to insure another bountiful harvest.

In Cassubia the custom is to pour water on the reapers returning with the wreath. The significance of this is explained by the Cassubian conviction that the more water spilled on this occasion the better will be next year's crops. Accordingly the sousing

often assumes violent forms from which even the thrower himself is not exempt. As the harvest procession nears the manor house the peasants sing beautiful songs, the words of one of them reading:

"Throw open the gates wide  
We are bringing a garland  
Of silver and gold.  
We are bringing the crop  
Into the house of our lord."

When the master has greeted the

peasants they all sit down in the open to a great feast which he has prepared for them. By the light of torches and the moon or stars the festivity continues until far into the night. For it signifies that the summer's work is done, or nearly so, and the leisurely days of autumn and winter are about to set in.

It means also that the time of courtship, betrothal and marriage is at hand for the young people. They have worked together all summer and many of the young men—and girls, too!—have made up their

minds; and all that is needed is the inevitable matchmaker, secured by the young man, to start the ball rolling.

Living near the Baltic, these peasants are the chief source of Poland's seamen. They are to Poland what the Breton is to France. Therefore many of these peasant farmer or peasant laborer families have sons sailing the seven seas on Poland's fast-growing merchant marine; or they have become fishermen and sail far into the Baltic for herring and other species.





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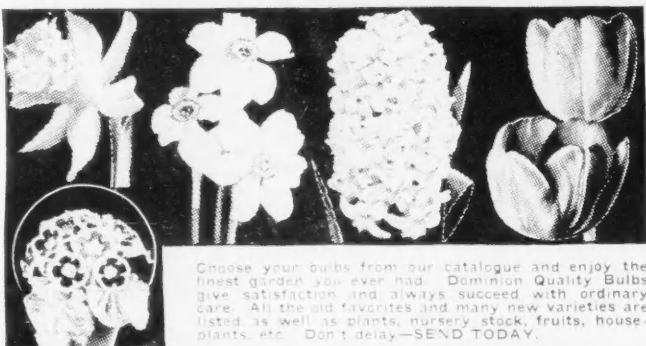
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## —Ports of Call

# LEARN TO MOUNTAINEER

BY FRED DOSSENBACH, JR.

MOUNTAINEERING is one of the kings of sport, and in Switzerland it is found at its best. It is a sport for those with the spirit of youth and adventure, for the lovers of beauty, and for those who still have deep in their hearts the desire to discover and conquer new worlds. It is a sport that takes courage and perseverance. Above all it is a sport that gives an intense personal satisfaction. When you have reached the summit of some peak far above the green rolling valley below, and look down on banks of cotton clouds as the wind whips by, fresh and sparkling clean, and see the blue-grey ribbon of a river twisting away into the haze of a distant horizon, then your heart will skip a beat and the blood will quicken in your veins. There will be for you no cheers, no victor's wreath. But you will take your own reward in that minute when you are close to the heavens. No man before has ever seen this vast panorama exactly as you see it. You are, for the moment, the Alpha and the Omega, the first and the last.

To enjoy the thrills of mountaineering you need be no dare-devil that pulls himself with one hand over yawning chasms, no acrobat that stunts his way toward the sky. There are many magnificent ascents that with a little experience and the help of a good guide you can easily manage. If you wish, you need not attempt to scale a three or four thousand meter peak at all. You will still get a lot of fun out of conquering some of the lesser summits. Beautiful and ever changing landscapes can be seen from almost anywhere. After all, mountaineering is primarily for your personal satisfaction and enjoyment.

ONLY in Switzerland can you find in so confined an area such a variety of mountains: from the long rolling waves of the verdant Jura to the snow heights and rocky crags of the Bernese and Valais Alps mile after mile of varied peaks that overlook the gold and brown patched green of the lowlands.

And the mountains are creatures of many moods. Sometimes they are calm and cheerful as they lie gleaming white under a midday sun, and sometimes they are sad as a grey shroud of fog envelops them. Sometimes they are strange and terrifying when lightning rips through dark clouds ragged around their summits, and sometimes, in the evening, they blush in the red rose of a summer sunset. Sometimes they sleep, blue white under a star studded sky, and sometimes they roar angrily as an avalanche tears booming down their slopes. But always they are irresistible, fascinating.

And how, you may ask, am I to learn mountaineering? One of the best ways is to attend one of the Swiss mountaineering schools. In as short a time as a week you can learn enough to make some important ascents, naturally with the help of a guide, your ever dependable Jonathan.

Your first experience will probably be crag climbing. You will learn the use of the rope, find out that it is not a tow but merely a safeguard; that it should be noosed around the



A CONQUEST OF THE MATTERHORN at Zermatt, Switzerland, 14,780 feet in height, is the ambition of all good climbers.

—Photo: Perren-Bathelini, courtesy Swiss Federal Railroads.

waist, and not the chest. You will learn how to scale apparently perpendicular and smooth rocky walls that you use as foot and hand-holds. Because the guide always climbs up ahead of you, then tightens the rope, you can climb a sheer slope in absolute security. If you should slip, you will merely find yourself dangling like a puppet in mid-air till you can find another hold. You will learn how to tie the correct knots, how to use the belayed rope, and how to descend on a rope.

THEN you are ready for the névés and ice. The névés are really nothing more than huge depressions full of snow, the reservoirs of the glaciers. But majestically beautiful though the névés and glaciers may be, they are extremely treacherous, and no experienced mountaineer ever thinks of crossing them alone.

Usually a party of three or four is best to obviate the dangers of fissures and crevasses and rotten snow bridges. It is here again that the rope is the all-important safeguard. You begin to realize the teamwork that mountaineering requires. Each member of your party is an indispensable link in the human chain that insures the safety of the whole group. Crossing the snowless part of the glacier is comparatively simple, and though you often cross over ice bridges scarcely a foot wide, there is little danger involved. Your main concern is getting a firm foothold, and this is achieved by cutting steps with your pick, or by correct use of the crampons, sandals of long spikes which you attach to your shoes.

Perhaps after you have had a good taste of mountaineering you will decide that the beaten tracks of Switzerland's peaks are not enough for you. If you want to achieve feats that call for skill far above the average, great physical ability, the best thing to do is study under the expert instruction of a guide. He will teach

you all the finer points, when the use of a piton is necessary, how to handle the double rope, the swivel-hook and the climbing hammer. You will learn advanced technique on ice till you are able to use your climbing iron so that you can scramble up sheer walls of ice. You will feel there is no peak you cannot scale.

But always remember that difficult ascents, unusual climbing skill and physical ability are not essential to the enjoyment of mountaineering. A view from a hill top may be just as inspiring as that from a jagged snow peak, the thrill of achievement just as great after scaling a rocky crag, as conquering a lofty summit above the clouds. Mountaineering is a sport where everyone wins.

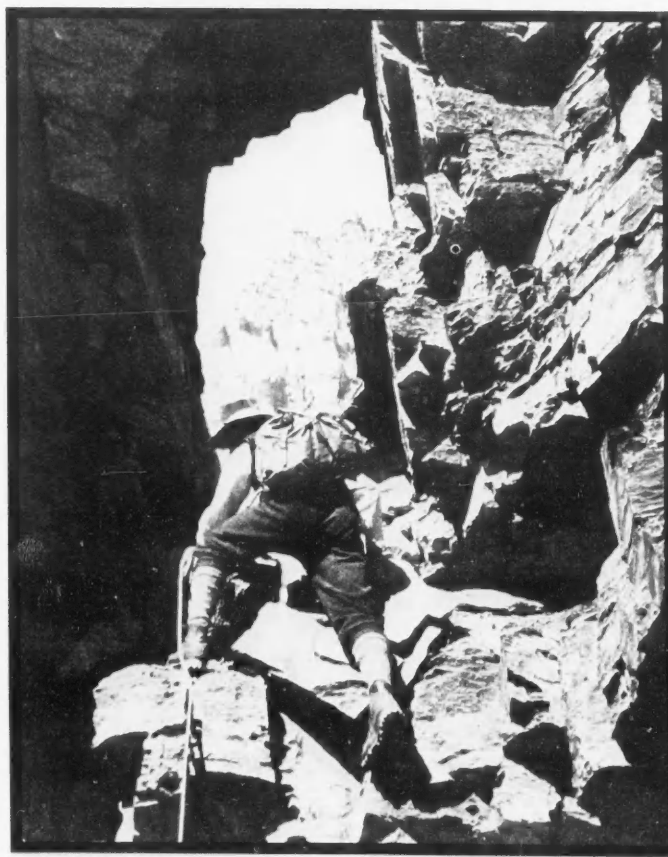
## TRAVELERS

Dr. and Mrs. Frank G. S. Christie, of Toronto, arrived in Montreal on Friday, September 16, on the Duchess of Richmond. Dr. Christie has been taking post graduate work in surgery at London and Vienna hospitals and has been abroad for fourteen months.

Miss Christine McInmont has returned to Ottawa from Oakville, Ont., where she has been staying with her cousins, Colonel and Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie.

Brigadier-General and Mrs. T. L. Tremblay have returned to Quebec from the Laurentians, where they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henri Bray at their camp.

Mrs. R. J. Christie, of Toronto, has returned to Canada by the Empress of Britain from a visit to England and Paris. Mrs. Christie left Canada on July 19 and flew to Berlin and Salzburg to attend one of the musical festivals in August, and also went by air to Budapest and Venice. While in England she was the guest of Lord and Lady Bessborough at Rowlands Castle, Stanshead, Surrey, and of the Countess Stafford at Wrotham, later spending two weeks in London.

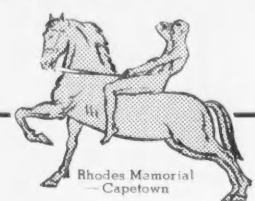


A SKILFUL CLIMBER reaches the "rock window" of the south ridge of the Buttlassen in the Kiental, Bernese Oberland, Switzerland.

—Photo Pfr. Hutzli, courtesy Swiss Federal Railroads.

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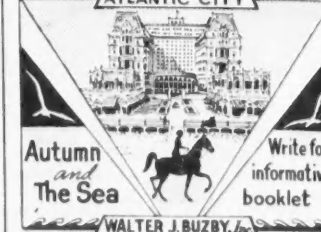
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## HOTEL DENNIS



Autumn and The Sea Write for informative booklet  
WALTER J. BUZBY, Jr.

## The AGA COOKER comes to Canada

THE Aga Cooker is perhaps the greatest domestic invention of our time—because of its almost unbelievable economy of fuel and its amazing cooking efficiency.

The Aga cooker is not an experiment. There are over 50,000 in use throughout the world. Members of the Royal Family were among the first to install Agas.

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The Aga is the only cooking stove in the world which gives a guaranteed maximum fuel consumption. Yet it burns continuously. Boiling plates, simmering plates and ovens are always hot, day and night. The temperatures are automatically controlled by a thermostat.

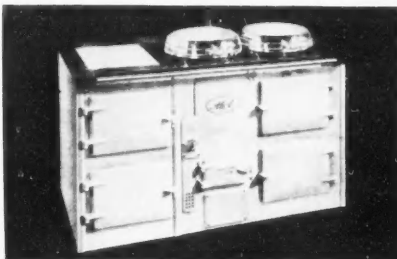
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Until you use an Aga Cooker, you'll never know how good food can taste. Juicy roasts, sizzling steaks from the grill. Delicious pies. Cakes, light as a feather. Vitamin-rich vegetables. Safe simmering—for casseroles, porridge, stews and stock. Rapid boiling—a 5 quart kettle boils in 7 minutes. The Aga is the fastest, simplest and most efficient cooker ever invented.

Write for free illustrated literature to Aga Heat (Canada) Limited, or call at our showrooms, 35 Bloor St. W., Toronto.

## AGA COOKER

The word "Aga" is the registered Trade Mark of Aga Heat (Canada) Limited.



**ESTATE MODEL.** This model has 4 ovens—one for roasting, another for baking cakes and bread, a third for cooking soups, porridge, stews, etc., and a fourth for plate heating. There are two hot-plates and a large warming plate. This model is suited to the larger type of house, and is also ideal for small hotels, schools, convents, nursing homes, etc.



# CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

"TWENTY-FOUR cobs of corn cut  
raw off the cobs"—I began to copy  
out the recipe.

"But I use 16," said the Cream Lady.  
"That will be two-thirds of the  
recipe throughout then," said I, mak-  
ing the correction.

"Will it?" said the Cream Lady.  
"By the way, the cobs really should  
be cooked for 10 minutes first only I  
don't do it."

"Perhaps you'd better read it to me,"  
said I.

"Five green peppers," the Cream  
Lady began placidly. "Now I like half  
red, and half green—it looks prettier.  
That will be two of each."

"Not when I went to school it  
wouldn't," said I, still fighting.

"Oh well, it says '1 large cabbage'  
and I use a medium one, so I do what  
I like with the other pepper."

"In other words it joins our 'don't  
give it a second thought department.'  
Have you any theories about the one  
quart of vinegar? I think this is a  
lovely recipe, but a bit difficult to  
catch alive."

"I know my writing is terrible.  
What can I mean by 'bottle uphill  
hot'?"

"Perhaps it's uphill work all the  
way," I began . . .

"Why for goodness sake, it's 'white  
hot,' how could I have been so stupid,  
now then . . ."

The Cream Lady, I should explain,  
was named by my Godchild, not for  
her complexion which is decidedly  
brunette, but for her neighborly place  
in our housekeeping scheme of things  
in the country. And with the cream  
came a perfectly delicious bottle of  
relish for cold meat one day last week.  
*crk, sup.*

You have no doubt been eating all  
the fresh corn-on-the-cob that your  
system will take of late. And saying  
to yourself it will soon be over, better  
make the best of it. Well, up to a  
point you are right, but you might  
remember that modern scientific  
methods of canning have extended the  
season for the delicious stuff. One  
company, for instance, puts fresh corn  
into tins, cob and all. Ask for their  
brand of cob on the corn (it works  
just as well in reverse like that) and  
serve it as an entrée in the winter.  
You can even use it for the Cream  
Lady's Corn Relish if you miss the  
local heat. For though persons are  
certainly the thief of time we finally  
got her very good recipe straightened  
away, and here it is:

## CORN RELISH

16 cobs of corn. Cooked 10 minutes.  
1 medium sized cabbage, chopped fine.  
6 onions.  
2 sweet red peppers.  
3 sweet green peppers.  
1 quart white wine vinegar.  
1½ cups white sugar.  
½ cup salt.  
½ cup flour.  
1 oz. dry mustard.  
¾ oz. turmeric powder.

Cook the corn first. Chop and mix  
all the vegetables. (I put them all,  
including the cut corn, through the  
meat chopper.) Heat the vinegar, add  
the mixed sugar, salt, flour, mustard  
and turmeric, pour over the vegetable  
mixture and cook for 15 minutes then  
bottle while hot.

The Cream Lady had just finished  
her season's Tomato Catsup, and let  
me taste it. It's a bit of a curse to  
make, she implied, but boy! it was  
good. So if you, like me, think it  
simply too sad to pass up tomatoes at  
fifteen cents a basket (when we shall  
be paying 40¢ a pound for the hot-house  
imitations soon) you will follow me  
in making this:

## TOMATO CATSUP

1 small basket (6 quarts) ripe tomatoes.  
4 apples.  
5 onions.



AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF  
the coat treated like a formal dress—reach-  
ing the peak of high fashion with its  
"sugar cane" shade toned down with  
dark, rich brown beaver. Its elegance  
depends as much on the fur bandings  
as on the loose, nubby weave that owes  
distinction to its hand-woven look.  
Very, very new is the small high hat  
of brown felt, prettily draped to form  
the forward loop. One of the smartest  
coats shown at the C.N.E. Fashion  
Revue, sponsored by the Robert Simp-  
son Company.

2 teaspoons ground cloves  
1 teaspoon ground ginger  
Cook this one hour, then strain it  
and add:  
3 cups white sugar  
3 cups white vinegar  
½ cup salt  
1 cup cornstarch  
1 teaspoon catsup spices  
2 teaspoons Parke & Parke's catsup  
flavoring.  
Cook until thick.

P. & P's flavoring is made in Hamil-  
ton and you may have to bully your  
grocer to get it for you, but I'm told it  
is the secret of this sauce's success.  
And you will just have to take my  
word for it that the sauce is worth  
some trouble, for it is. It is quite ex-  
traordinarily delicious.

The following is one of those  
chopped mixture pickles with a sweet  
mustard-colored sauce which nearly  
everyone likes. I've never had any  
success with commercial brands of it,  
so morbidly make a certain amount  
of it to satisfy the Brown's every year.  
I've always been secretly of the opinion  
that the sauce is the thing and the as-  
sortment of vegetables in it purely  
arbitrary. Since all pickles are sup-  
posed to be highly indigestible, I  
should have thought one could have  
put a new pair of running shoes  
through the mincer among the onions  
and things, and brought the whole  
thing off with entire success. This,  
however, is an idea I have never put  
to the test. So better stick to the  
suggestions below.

## MUSTARD CHOW-CHOW

2 quarts small cucumbers  
2 quarts onions  
1 large head celery



ALBERT COLLEGE at Belleville, may well be proud of its beautiful  
Administration Building.

1 cauliflower  
6 sweet green peppers.

Put all through the coarse knife of  
the meat chopper. Cover with a strong  
brine of salt and water. Let stand  
over night. Drain thoroughly. Add  
8 cups white sugar, 2 quarts white  
wine vinegar, ¼ lb. mustard seed,  
½ oz. turmeric powder, ½ oz. of celery  
seed. Let this all come to a good boil.  
Now add 1 cup of flour and ¼ lb.  
Keen's Mustard dissolved in a little of  
the cold vinegar. Cook until thick  
and bottle and seal while hot.

Finally, not because it has anything  
to do with pickles—but everything to  
do with fruit tarts and puddings in  
the winter, I give you this curious  
recipe for preserving blueberries. I  
didn't believe it either while I watched  
it being constructed this summer by a  
woman who ought to be subsidized by  
SATURDAY NIGHT, she has done so much  
to support me in the agony of turning  
out this column every week. She  
sent me in some of the finished pro-  
duct to try because I was so Thomastian  
about the whole affair. And it was

perfectly delicious. None of that flat  
dead sweetness of ordinary blue berries  
preserved, but a moderately thick and  
terribly good preserve.

## BLUEBERRY PRESERVE

6 lbs. fresh blueberries  
3 lbs. brown sugar  
3 lemons (juice of 3, grated rind of  
one)  
1 cup of white wine vinegar.

Cook all together till moderately  
thick. Seal and use to your family's  
satisfaction and the increase of the  
use of the family tooth brush!

"I would advise you, madam," in-  
structed the doctor, "to take frequent  
baths, get plenty of fresh air and  
dress in cool clothes."

"What did the doctor say?" in-  
quired the husband an hour later.

"He said I ought to go to Atlantic  
City and then to the mountains," re-  
lated the wife. "Also, that I must get  
some new light gowns at once."—  
*Wall Street Journal.*

# ALBERT GOES CO-ED

AMONG the notable events of the  
new academic year in Canada is  
the further return of co-education to  
Albert College, Belleville. An estate  
near the College has been secured as  
a residence for girls and there will  
be accommodation for approximately  
thirty under the supervision of a  
Dean of Women.

Co-education is no new thing in  
the eighty years of experience of the  
Belleville institution. Its eight to ten  
thousand alumni and alumnae fre-  
quently recall with pride the dis-  
tinguished record of the late Ella  
Gardiner both as a teacher of English  
and as Women's Principal for forty-  
one years. They also recall that at  
one time the name "Albert" referred  
only to one half of the institution,  
the Women's College being called  
"Alexandra", the two names having  
been selected in 1871 in honor of the  
Prince Consort and of the Princess  
of Wales. However, since moving into  
its magnificent new buildings some  
twelve years ago the College has been  
a school for boys and young men, and  
the return to co-educational status  
will undoubtedly be watched with  
great interest by other private schools  
throughout the Dominion.

THE origins of Albert College go  
back to a desire on the part of a  
number of pioneer preachers of the  
Methodist Episcopal Church for a  
seminary in the Bay of Quinte Con-  
ference. The school came into exist-  
ence on May 27, 1857, but it was by  
no means exclusively for the training  
of candidates for the ministry. It  
was denominational, but it was open  
to all grades and opinions without  
test or restriction. In its early days  
it was known as the Belleville  
Seminary.

Seven years after its founding, the  
seminary affiliated with Toronto

University. Two years later, legisla-  
tion was passed which granted the  
school the right to confer degrees.  
The year the name was changed to  
Albert, new legislation granted the  
full powers and privileges of a Uni-  
versity.

THE career of Albert College in  
modern times really began in  
1917 with a serious fire which  
destroyed a large portion of the old  
administration building. It was de-  
cided that a new site should be se-  
cured and completely new buildings  
erected. The new site, overlooking  
the Bay of Quinte, was a gift from  
the City of Belleville, and on it stone  
buildings costing \$650,000 were erect-  
ed. The first principal of the new  
College was Dr. Charles W. Bishop,  
who was called from Sherbourne  
Street United Church, Toronto, to  
assume the responsibility. He re-  
signed in 1934 to resume the active  
work of a church pastorate, and was  
succeeded by Rev. Bert Howard, D.D.,  
of Arrola, Saskatchewan. The new  
principal's honorary degree, incident-  
ally, has been conferred on him by  
Queen's University since he assumed  
the principalship of Albert, and is  
consequently a tribute to the success  
with which he has administered the  
College. Queen's has further recog-  
nized Albert by making it possible  
for students of the Belleville school  
to proceed to the second year of the  
Queen's Arts course before transfer-  
ring to the University itself in  
Kingston.

The strictly academic work of  
Albert College thus includes all the  
usual public and high school work  
and two years of University. There  
are in addition courses in business  
administration and commerce, drama-  
tic art, music, secretarial and steno-  
graphic work, and physical education.

# THE Orchid OF THE PEA FAMILY

The orchid and the Green Giant Pea.  
Both have been reared for a high moment.  
The orchid is bred to bloom in sheer  
breath-snatching beauty.  
The Green Giant Pea is bred to taste like  
the sweetest morsel that ever grew.  
It is a secret breed produced after years of  
scientific research.  
It took fifteen years to develop the seed  
for this year's Green Giant Brand Peas.  
They are picked at the moment of perfect  
flavor and popped in a can for you when  
bursting with garden beauty (actually less  
than three hours from field to can).

At last canned peas with  
individuality. As tender as  
those little French fellows  
but big enough to get your  
teeth into them, which  
makes them a new gourmet  
delicacy among the most  
particular young hostesses.

A top-bloom flavor and  
tenderness and a rare bou-  
quet which come from per-  
fect breeding and perfect  
picking time.  
P. S.—Try Green Giant  
Brand Peas on children  
who don't like vegetables.

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Peas . . . Del. Maiz (cream style)  
Corn . . . Del. Maiz Niblets Corn  
Niblets-Ears Corn . . . Green  
Giant Golden Wax Beans . . .  
Green Giant Tomato Juice.  
Identify by the Green Giant on the Label

# GREEN GIANT PEAS





**VIRGINIA OVALS**

12 for 15c  
20 for 25c  
50 for 55c

Philip Morris

AMONG THE BETTER THINGS OF LIFE

## Give it a Job

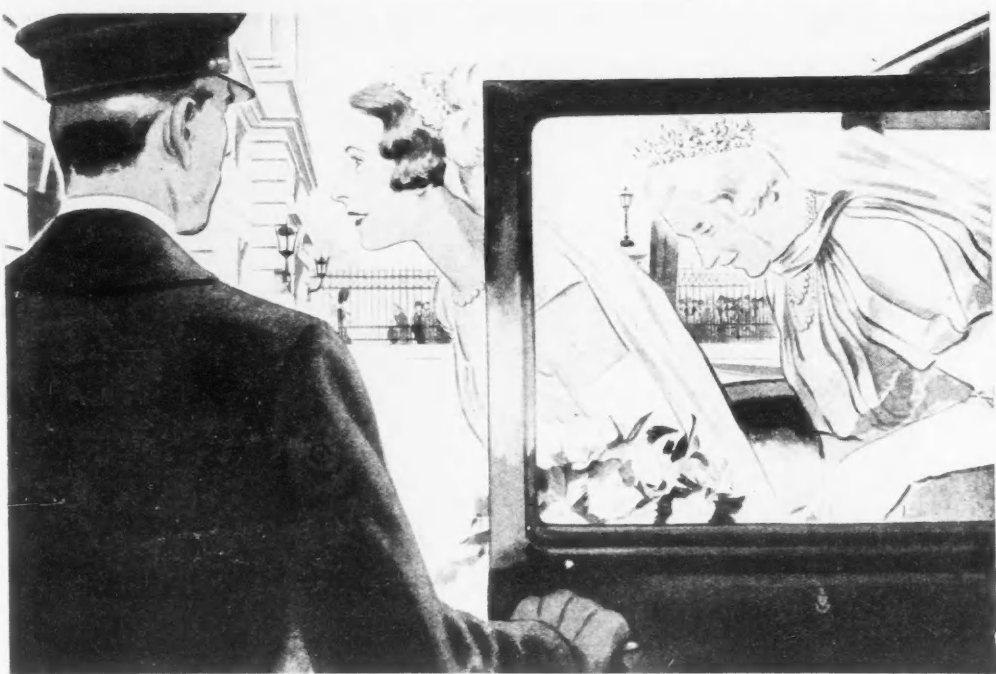
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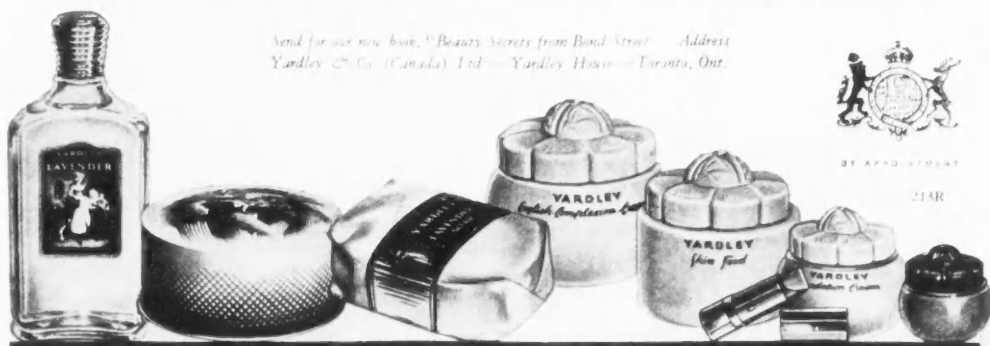
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## LEAGUE'S WORKS

BY AGNES H. ARMSTRONG

The following article won for its author Mrs. C. H. A. Armstrong of Toronto, the second prize in the essay competition recently conducted by the Junior Leagues of Canada.

YOU may, like Juliet on her balcony say "What's in a name?" that which we call a rose. By any other name would smell as sweet;

but there are 29,000 women in the Junior Leagues of the cities of Canada and the United States, and it is anyone's guess how many are there because of the name. The Junior is encouraging to the young members and complimentary to the ones nearing forty; League seems to associate without binding so everyone is pleased, and the largest associated group of volunteer philanthropic workers get at their tasks with a will. Could you devise as good a name for such an organization? The Associated Volunteer Workers of America is highly explanatory and very dull—also there is no implied guarantee that you will not be ruling the roost in your bossy sixties—we all know those women. Those first New York members back in 1901 were wise, they thought up the name, sketched in a skeleton constitution, manufactured a little glamor for the doing of good works, and sat back and watched the young women of the leisured classes in the States and Canada come asking to be members.

It is unlikely that the New York founders saw quite how far the ball would roll or realized how fast it would go. 29,000 women are a lot, when you consider that they are hand-picked, invited to join their city's Junior League, and that to be free to be a League member you must have time to give to volunteer work—in other words belong to the opposite of the much talked of under-privileged classes—the privileged.

IT WAS surprising how quickly the idea of Junior Leagues caught on, for by 1921 there was a sufficiently large number to make the formation of a central association a wise undertaking. This move guaranteed some uniform quality of personnel and volunteer service, for it then became necessary to apply to the Association of Junior Leagues of America for a charter before using the name. The 137 Leagues in the States, 1 in Honolulu, 1 in Mexico City and 6 in Canada have all passed the Association's censors. Once in, the individual Leagues are left pretty free to act as they will. Each Junior League member pays a small head-tax to the Association which gives the right to stay at the central clubrooms in the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, and also provides the services of the staff at headquarters which consists of individuals highly trained in their fields

—welfare, children's theatre, or money raising. The experience gained by all the Leagues over many years is there for the asking. There is a skeleton constitution recommended by the central association; they prefer the Leagues to have the same financial year, and they put to the vote at the annual conference policies which, when carried by a two-thirds majority vote, it is considered desirable to abide by.

One of the advantages of Junior League membership is that if you are a member in good standing in one city and move to another with a League, you can be transferred and so find yourself immediately included in a group which combines good works and a feeling of friendship which comes from the sameness of opportunity, education and environment.

THOSE who have not had personal experience with the Association officials would find it impossible to realize how sympathetic they are to the six Canadian Leagues. One gets a distinct feeling that they are the favorite children of that family of old fashioned size. Nine years ago a Canadian representative was added to the National board to voice our opinion officially and to sit in at the central board meetings. Every Canadian member has probably at one time or another wondered why we are affiliated to the States, but one has only to have a brief experience of the capabilities of the central authorities to see the gain in outlook and experience which is ours. Here is a practical piece of internationalism which works.

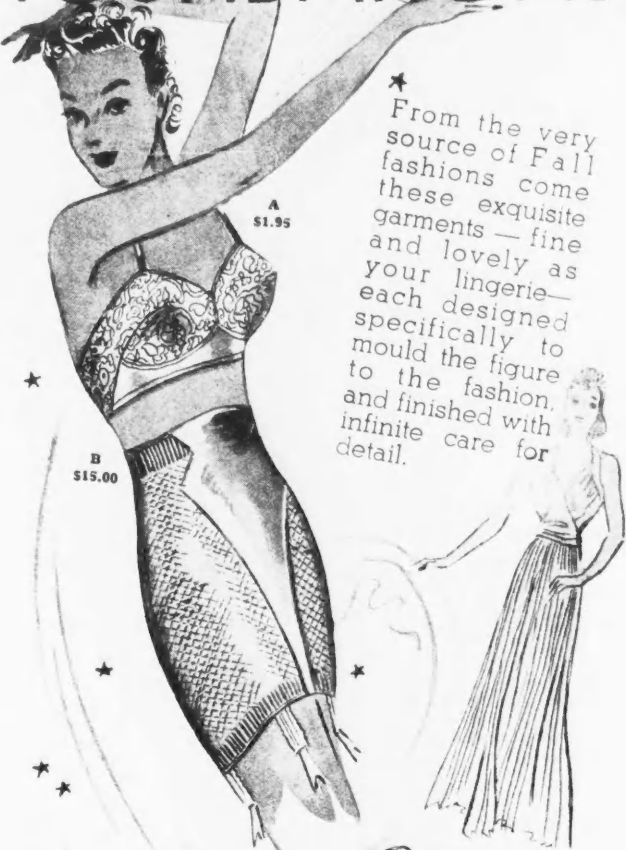
AT FIRST the Junior Leagues did rather humdrum tasks in the volunteer service field, but gradually the social agencies are realizing that here are serious and regular volunteers, each one of whom works hard or has to resign from her League. As a result more important bits of work are handed over and the Junior League field of usefulness becomes more interesting. The volunteer idea is enlarging all the time within the Association, and members are recommended to "know your own community and participate intelligently and constructively in its civic activities." In Toronto this year the members have had courses of lectures on welfare work and current events. The Art Gallery was taken over for a night during the Van Gogh exhibition, a children's play was produced and acted by members. League girls help at the Saturday morning Art Gallery classes. There is a Glee Club which sings for groups of less fortunate persons.

Toronto has always been a strong welfare League, and League representatives sit on thirteen boards covering most of the important agencies in the city. The Hospital for Sick Children has been the prior interest, where over a hundred girls work for either a morning or afternoon weekly, helping in clinics, collecting mother's milk, rolling bandages, teaching the children occupational therapy, or driving in victims of infantile paralysis for massage. In addition there are League members in the city "well baby clinics," case-workers who are attached to the branches of the Neighborhood Workers' Association, and a large number working in the Opportunity Shop, which in plain English is a permanent rummage sale. This year the shop raised \$5500. Next year it is planned to make the shop, always the back log of the charity account, the one and only money raising project. Organization and hard work combine to make the discarded ornaments, magazines, playing cards, old hand-bags and even old clothes or old people pay for eyeglasses and milk for needy children. Send in your so-called rubbish. It becomes gold behind the counters of the shop.

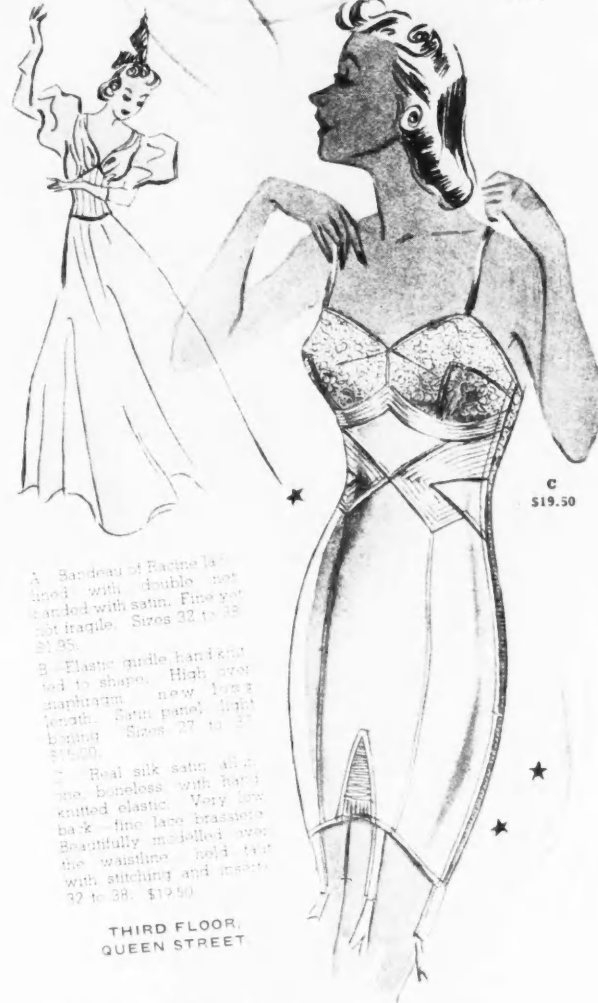
IT WAS discovered early in Junior League history that as groups they were gifted at money raising. Most Leagues do not appeal for contributions but raise funds by putting on revues, taking dinner shows, or in any one of a hundred ways. Primarily the Junior Leagues are volunteer service agencies, but their additional money-raising capacity strikes envy into the hearts of more middle-aged organizations. The Junior League of Toronto at present spends about \$8,000 a year. During the depression the budget stood around \$14,000 but in order not to cripple the volunteer service side of the League this spending has been cut down. Over a quarter of the present budget—\$2,500—pays for glasses at the Hospital for Sick Children, for those whose parents cannot afford them. For the last two years \$1,200 annually has been spent on play schools which manage to keep a few of the two to five year old children off the streets. The salary and necessary supplies of the therapist at the Hospital for Sick Children have for many years been paid by the League at an annual cost of \$1,500. Case-work carried out under the Neighborhood Workers' Association accounts for another \$1,800, while the sewing department which supplies material and instruction to women uses up \$350. Milk for undernourished children at the Edith L. Groves and the Bolton Avenue Schools runs to \$125, and Christmas baskets and subscriptions to the Red Cross Federation and the Downtown Church Workers' Association amount to another \$500.

THERE was much discussion at the annual conference of the Association in Chicago last May as to the advisability of Junior Leagues taking action in political and controversial fields as groups. Needless to say there is nothing to stop the members doing what they like as individuals. The suggestion was voted down. The Junior Leagues of America are the training school in which young women learn public spiritedness. They are not an end in themselves. They start the members off to work for others at an age when possibly their minds would be more on the next party than the poor, they keep them at work regularly, and if they are any good, before they reach forty they are key persons on various welfare and civic committees.

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THE MARKET

Safety for  
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 18, 1937

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## MAIN TREND IN BUSINESS AND PRICES STILL UPWARD

Though Market May Be Irregular for Some Time Yet, Fundamentals, on Balance, Are Favorable to Continuance of Long-Term Recovery—Recent Market Action No More Than Secondary Correction of Major Advance

BY CHARLES J. COLLINS

The recent course of the market and the Dow-Jones averages having frightened some investors into fearing that the major upturn in business and prices, in effect since 1932, had at last been reversed and that a primary down-trend was now indicated, SATURDAY NIGHT went to an outstanding investment authority and market student for a pronouncement on the subject. Here it is. We suggest careful reading, because it is important. Mr. Charles J. Collins is the head of an American investment advisory organization that handles the investment of hundreds of millions of dollars for financial institutions and private investors, and we know of no one better qualified to write on this subject.

IRREGULAR markets always encourage re-examination of the economic outlook, and the present occasion is no exception to the rule. The main question, in any such analysis, is whether the underlying or long-term movement of prices and trade is undergoing any major change. Thus, the investor, in the present case, would want to know whether the up-movement which commenced in the summer of 1932 is still in progress, or whether the forces behind that movement have become exhausted or been eclipsed by some one or more major adverse developments. In the following paragraphs an attempt is made to comment briefly on the fundamentals of the current situation.

Money makes the mare go, and makes the mare stop. Cheap money is the most dangerous intoxicant known to economic society. It was a favorable credit condition that formed a main foundation stone on which the recovery from 1932 was erected. Since that time the credit base, via an immense gold flow to the United States, and a stupendous expansion in bank credit through government deficit financing, has been appreciably augmented. Today, there are abundant loanable funds available at low rates of interest. Credit, one of the most powerful supports or deterrents to a broad forward movement, remains on the favorable side of the ledger.

MAJOR movements in trade and employment are largely influenced by the rate of activity in the durable goods industries—the industries having to do with such products as houses and all that goes with them, machinery of various classes, railway equip-

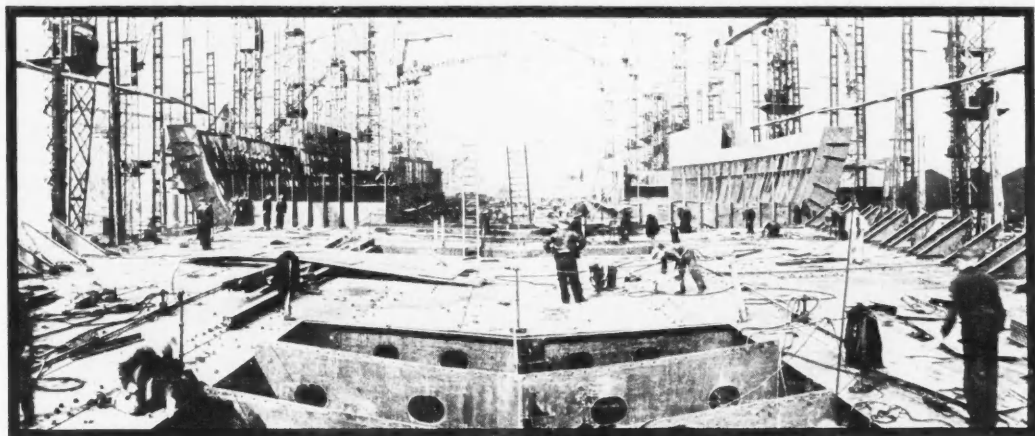
ment, electric power installations, road building, and farm implements. The depression created a great deficit in production of such goods. This deficit has not been made up. The need for such goods continues as a considerable stimulation to long-term expansion.

Equitable price relationships among various of the nation's producing classes makes for a maximum flow of goods back and forth, and hence a higher level of general prosperity. Recovery of post-depression years in farm prices has achieved a favorable price balance. Recent abrupt wage increases in the manufacturing industries, incident to arbitrary labor demands rather than increased efficiency, means higher prices for manufactured goods and could disturb the present favorable balance of exchange between agricultural and industrial workers. This, however, is yet a threat rather than an actuality and could be offset by any one or more developments, such as an increased volume of industrial production, reduced crops again next year in one or several countries outside the United States, or Administration succor to the farmer. Administration action in stopping the incipient price boom last spring was a helpful measure in this respect.

POLITICAL conditions have created a considerable uncertainty among business men and capitalists since the advent of the New Deal. This situation has retarded orthodox recovery, or that type of activity built upon expansion in private expenditures to meet needs of a long-term character. Such orthodox recovery, however, has been under way, even though at a moderated tempo, and there does not seem to have been any recent sufficient change for the worse in the political outlook, as compared with the 1933-1936 interval, to prevent such recovery continuing.

A phase of political activity which has interfered with restoration of long-term business confidence, but that must be taken into account as a stimulant in other directions, is the Administration's determination to manage the American economy in the direction of prosperity, and hence its alertness to whip up the horses on any indications that the economic wagon is starting seriously to slow down. Administration action of such character ended each of the past two secondary recessions and will undoubtedly be essayed at some point this autumn, assuming no earlier change in the current situation. Already the Federal Reserve Banks have lowered discount rates (a similar

(Continued on Page 32)



ANOTHER BIG SHIP. This is what the Cunard White Star liner No. 552, now under construction at Clydebank, Scotland, looks like at the present time. Ultimately she will look just like the "Queen Mary", but will be still bigger and faster.

## BUILDING CONSTRUCTION MARCHES FORWARD

Contracts Awarded Show 41% Increase Over 1936—Value of Construction Likely to be Back to 1926 Level by 1939—Excessive Taxation on Real Estate is Obstacle

BY WILLIAM KING

EXCAVATING machines shifting heavy chunks of earth—concrete mixers pouring out liquid foundations—bricklayers and carpenters swarming over new foundations—and finally landscape gardeners putting on the required finishing touches—these have been welcome sights and sounds during the hot summer months.

Collectively these new developments means renaissance of the construction industry in Canada. To those of us who followed this industry during its dark days the figures of new construction make very cheerful reading. So much so in fact that one is surprised that more has not been said about them. Perhaps building construction in this country has been in the doldrums so long that publicists and others do not recognize the favorable signs.

The signs are very cheering no matter what the pessimists may say. One can hardly go so far as to predict that construction work will soon reach the 1929 level but it is definitely and decisively out of the trough. As a matter of fact we are not justified in expecting an early return to 1929 levels; the scene has changed very radically and new influences are at the helm. This review is necessary to evaluate those influences and their consequences.

Before amplifying the point let us look at the figures for August. In that month the value of new contracts awarded was 15.5 per cent over July and 60 per cent over August, 1936. As proof that it was not just August that was better, the figures for the previous months should be given. For the eight months of 1937 contracts awarded for all types of work throughout Canada were 41 per cent above those for the corresponding period of last year.

When the Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, delivered his 1937 budget address he made some very interesting if gloomy observations on the construction industry. "Apart from those sections of agricultural industry which had suffered from drought," he said, "the most conspicuous laggard among our major industries has been private construction. This is especially unfortunate as so large a proportion of our employment is to be found in the construction trades and the industries dependent upon them."

Mr. Dunning then went on to say that "these difficulties are in part at least the result of a vicious circle. Real estate taxes are high, for instance, because relief costs are high; relief costs are high because unemployment is heavy; and unemployment is heavy, to an important extent, because the build-

ing industry is inactive." Has the vicious circle to which Mr. Dunning referred been broken?

It would seem that it has. In its valuable monthly report on employment the Bureau of Statistics notes that the general gain in employment in the construction and maintenance industries as of August 1 exceeded the average increase recorded at mid-summer in the last sixteen years. A combined working force of 166,262 persons was employed early in August by the 1,201 contractors furnishing data, who had 152,704 employees in their last report.

SO THE building industry in Canada, on the basis of actual employment and contracts awarded, is reviving. One is justified in assuming that the increase in employment has reduced the cost of relief and one may further assume that a lightening of relief costs will eventually be reflected in lower taxation. The building industry in Canada is in fact entering the upward phase of its own particular economic cycle and future expansion is almost definitely assured.

This contention is proved by figures for the past five years. The value of construction contracts awarded in Canada declined during the year 1933 to about 97 million dollars, the record low figure for the post-war period. During the following year, 1934, the value of contracts increased to nearly 126 million dollars and further increased during 1935 to 160 million dollars. These increases, although substantial, were not due to private initiative but were made possible by government-financed public works. When this support was withdrawn from the construction industry, as it was in 1936, there was only a minor expansion, bringing the total to 162 million dollars. There was a very substantial increase in the value

of contracts awarded during the eight months of 1937 and the increase was on a sound basis. The figures had not been swollen by works financed by the federal government, but were in the main the result of greater expenditures by private enterprise. Some of the expansion resulted from the Home Improvement Scheme and some from works sponsored by provincial governments but in general the expenditure was sound. For the year as a whole the value of contracts should be between 220 and 230 million dollars, which will be the highest figure since 1931.

Does the construction industry expect, as a logical sequence of the current revival, an early return to the level of activity of 1929? Or does it regard 1926 as a "normal" year, the construction figures for which may be easily attainable? Or is it aware of the new influences suggested early in this discussion which will to a large extent control the volume of construction? These questions should be answered more fully than is possible in an article of this description.

AN IMMENSE amount of money was spent on building construction in Canada in 1929, the total being around 576 million dollars. Of course in that year prices of basic raw materials were higher than they are today but even so the fact remains that the amount spent in 1929 set an all-time record. Comparing it with the amount spent in 1937, which should be between 220 and 230 million dollars, it seems truly immense and a figure that is quite unattainable unless there is a phenomenal business boom during the next two or three years.

(Continued on Page 27)

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

WHAT'S AHEAD IN THE MARKET? Is the long-term trend of business and prices still upward, or are the averages now signalling the beginning of a bear movement? If another world war comes, what is it liable to do to the market and the indicated trend? What if we have continued war alarms, but no actual major conflict? And what of the other factors that may importantly influence the long-term trend—labor, inflation, taxation, restrictive legislation?

SPECIAL ARTICLE. Feeling that the situation of today calls for a more extended review and analysis than is possible in the limited scope of this Forecast, SATURDAY NIGHT this week makes the market and investment outlook the subject of its leading article on this page. It is written by Charles J. Collins, noted investment authority, market analyst and interpreter of the Dow Theory, and president of Investment Counsel Inc., of Detroit, which latter organization manages the investment of many millions of dollars of clients' funds.



BUSINESS men and investors who have been worrying over the possibility that the recent behavior of the stock market and the Dow-Jones averages may be announcing the beginning of a major downturn in business and market prices will find comfort in Mr. Collins' article on this page. Mr. Collins, who, incidentally, wrote to analyze, not to comfort, finds that the bullish factors, as regards the long-term, definitely outweigh the bearish, and states his belief that the recent market declines mean only that the advance of the past several years is being subjected to a secondary correction. He thinks that after a period of irregularity the upturn will be resumed. And Mr. Collins is no mere theorist. For many years he has successfully directed the investment of very large funds for institutional and private clients.

SOME observers have been comparing the present situation with that of 1929. While there are similarities in the behavior of the market averages, there are important dissimilarities elsewhere. Contrast the 6% Federal Reserve rediscount rate and the 20% call money of 1929 with the 1% rediscount rate and call money of today, the fact that brokers' loans—which reached a dizzy height in 1929—are at a quite reasonable level today, that stocks are not quite moderately priced in relation to earning power. Consider, too, that commodity prices are now at levels which allow profits to producers without being too high for consumer purchasing power, that prices of agricultural products are in better relationship with those of manufactured goods than for years past, that the farmers' purchasing power is high. Remember that there is an enormous amount of deferred building construction yet to be done (see the second article on this page) and a large, actual and potential, demand for new industrial equipment. And besides all this there is the stimulus of armament orders. Can business and the market go into a real decline in the face of this situation?

MR. COLLINS says that the U.S. government would take steps to stimulate business should it deem such action necessary, and his article had scarcely been written when announcement was made of a government program for "unfreezing" \$300,000,000 of sterilized gold and Federal Reserve purchasing of government securities in the open market, to ensure maintenance of low interest rates. On this angle an interesting viewpoint is provided by L. L. B. Angas, now of Wall Street, formerly of London, who has gained quite a reputation in recent years as a market prognosticator. Mr. Angas suggests in a current bulletin (also written before the announcement referred to above) that, averages or no averages, business and the market have got to be good in the U.S. over the next year or more for political reasons. The Roosevelt administration, with a congressional election on November 2, 1938, and a presidential election on November 5, 1940, will see to it that they are.

MR. ANGAS says that for some time past U.S. trade has been losing its forward momentum and sentiment has been falling. "Business is afraid of war, the president and the ever-increasing debt." He reasonably argues that any government with an early election ahead of it is likely to view with disfavor a setback in trade a year before the election falls due, and will probably act to check any appreciable decline before it has clearly begun. He suggests action about ten months before election. The government has already acted, though whether or not the Federal Reserve program is an election move we can't say. However, Mr. Angas seems to be pretty good as a prophet.

HE SUGGESTS that after the first stimulation, the government might find it necessary to put the brakes on, after which it would "apply the gas" again, this time with a vengeance, so as to make 1940 (the presidential election year) a banner trade year. He says that two periods of rising commodity prices and industrial profits should be ahead: (1) from December, 1937, to November, 1938, and (2) from April, 1939, to November, 1940, and that intermediate reactions in prices and profits might be expected (a) from March, 1937, to November, 1937, and (b) from December, 1938, to May, 1939. So now we have the course of business outlined for us very clearly. Why worry over what the averages say? However, we repeat, Mr. Angas has been a pretty accurate prophet in the past.



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**GOLD & DROSS**It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this de-  
partment be read in conjunction with the Business and  
Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.**MCCOLL-FRONTENAC COMMON**

Editor, Gold &amp; Dross:

Some time ago, merely as a speculation, I bought some  
of the common stock of McColl-Frontenac at about three  
points below current prices. At that time I acted simply  
on the basis of my judgment that this stock was under-  
valued and that it would show a comeback on the mar-  
ket. I had known something about this company for quite  
a number of years and I was confident that it contained  
real elements of recovery. At the present time I am in  
process of revising my investment portfolio and I find  
myself faced with the necessity of deciding on either tak-  
ing my moderate profit on this stock, or adding it to the  
group which I think has some possibilities for longer  
term holding. I would be very glad to get your views.

J. H. S., Three Rivers, Que.

In my opinion you would be justified in holding  
your McColl-Frontenac. Not only do I think that a  
stronger market situation might bring about some  
fairly interesting appreciation, in view of good cur-  
rent earnings reports, but I think it quite probable  
that the company will be able to restore, in large  
measure, its previously satisfactory earning power.The most recent news, an official report covering  
the first half of the current fiscal year, is highly  
encouraging. Earnings for the period, after all de-  
ductions, amounted to 42 cents per share as against  
total earnings of only 45 cents for the whole year  
ended January 31, 1937, and were sufficient to  
cover a year's dividends at the current rate of 10 cents  
quarterly. I do not think, however, that it is essen-  
tial to assume a 40 cent annual rate for the common;  
should earnings continue to improve there is the  
possibility of an increase, and already a 60 cent figure  
has been mentioned in certain quarters. The second  
half-year contains at least two months in which motor  
traffic continues at high levels and there is no reason  
to suppose, therefore, that additional improve-  
ment should not be noted in the final six months.In the last fiscal year McColl-Frontenac en-  
countered a severe drop in income which came as a  
distinct shock to many faithful shareholders, who  
had relied upon the stable earnings record over a  
number of years past. The decline, which has been  
fully discussed previously, was chiefly due to higher  
costs and largely increased taxation. While these  
factors have not been eliminated, I understand that  
important operating economies have been effected  
and sales volume increased, as witness net earnings  
for the past six months of \$512,000 as against \$108,-  
000 for the corresponding 1936 period. It is also  
encouraging to note that the company's Trinidad  
operations, which had occasioned some worry to  
shareholders, are now officially reported to be break-  
ing even. As against last year's earnings of 45 cents,  
in 1936 McColl-Frontenac earned \$1.16 per share on  
its common; in 1935, \$1.16; in 1934, \$1.27; in 1933,  
\$1.53; in 1932, \$1.82 and in 1931, \$1.43. As you  
know, the previous dividend rate on the common was  
80 cents. The company's last balance sheet shows  
total current assets of \$7,126,133, including cash of  
\$288,431 and marketable securities of \$87,660,  
against total current liabilities of \$3,800,008, includ-  
ing bank loans of \$2,185,000. Elimination of the  
latter, of course, may serve to dictate a fairly con-  
servative dividend policy in the period immediately  
ahead, but I am convinced that the strengthening of  
earnings will be passed on to shareholders as soon  
as reasonably possible. The company has not al-  
lowed its energetic sales policy to falter and there  
is no reason to suppose that it is not obtaining its  
proper proportion of the large, and expanding, mar-  
ket for petroleum products.**CORRUGATED PAPER BOX**

Editor, Gold &amp; Dross:

I have been looking around for a stock to bring up  
the average yield on my investment but at the same time  
I want something that is reasonably safe—that isn't going  
to blow up and lose me my capital. Recently my atten-  
tion was directed to the preferred stock of the Corrugated  
Paper Box Company, and to my eyes, this would just  
about suit my purpose. The company, I hear, is doing  
very well, but I would like some information as to its  
financial position, its earnings in recent years and its  
prospects. Anything you can supply will be gratefully  
received by an admirer of your fine paper.

—S. M. K., Trail, B.C.

I think that the 7 per cent. preferred stock of  
Corrugated Paper Box which is currently selling at  
92 to 95 would suit very well the purposes which  
you outline. The company has staged a remarkable  
recovery from its depression experiences. Early last  
year it put its financial affairs in order, and its cur-  
rent level of business is exceedingly satisfactory.  
I do not think there is any doubt as to the company's  
ability to cover preferred dividend requirements by a  
good margin and I think that there is a further  
possibility of appreciation as the amount of stock  
outstanding is reduced. This is achieved by open  
market purchases and it seems obvious that the price  
of the stock would eventually approximate its call  
price of 110.The company added to its plant earlier this year  
and I am officially informed that business for the  
first half showed a satisfactory gain over the cor-  
responding period of 1936. Some slight current  
slackness is accounted for by heavy forward buy-  
ing in the anticipation of higher prices, but despite  
this, full business is expected to be maintained at  
high levels. As a manufacturer of containers the  
company is profiting directly from the high sales  
levels of consumer goods and there does not appear  
to be any reason at present why these satisfactory  
levels should not continue. The company operates  
plants at Toronto and Winnipeg and with regard to  
the latter unit, the excellent crop conditions obtain-  
ing in Manitoba this year should produce large vol-  
ume of buying.In the year ended December 31, 1936, Corrugated  
Paper Box reported net earnings equivalent to \$11.60  
per share on its preferred stock and 72 cents on the  
common as against 88.92 and 33 cents in 1935;  
\$7.62 and 11 cents in 1934; \$1.93 and a deficit of 89  
cents in 1933; a deficit of \$2.16 and a deficit of \$1.61  
in 1932 and deficits of \$8.58 and \$2.83 in 1931. In  
1930 earnings had been \$7.23 and 4 cents. Early in  
1936 the company dealt with the accumulation of pre-  
ferred dividend arrearages which amounted to \$33.25  
per share, through the issuing of dividend funding  
certificates in an equivalent amount. The company  
reduces the amount of these certificates outstandingby open market purchases at a very considerable sav-  
ing and at the close of the last fiscal year there were  
outstanding 5,343 of these "rights" as against an  
original number of 7,800. During the year, as well,  
preferred stock outstanding was reduced from 7,835  
to 87,310 shares.The company's last balance sheet showed total  
current assets of \$396,447, including cash of \$46,456  
and marketable securities of \$126,083, against total  
current liabilities of \$57,888. Net working capital  
at \$338,560 compared with \$317,898 at the close of  
the previous year. This strong balance sheet position  
facilitates the company's progress in retiring both  
the dividend funding certificates and the preferred  
stock. While no dividend can be paid on the common  
stock until all dividend funding certificates have been  
retired I think that eventually the company's com-  
mon, outstanding in the amount of 47,000 no par  
value shares, will possess speculative attractiveness.**STEEL OF CANADA, LOBLAW**

Editor, Gold &amp; Dross:

I have twenty shares of Loblaw "A", bought a couple  
of years ago at \$15 per share. The company and its U.S.  
subsidiary seem to be making excellent progress, and I do  
not like to sell my holdings in such a promising concern.  
At the same time, I hear glowing reports of the business  
that Steel Company of Canada is doing, and would like  
to have an interest in it. I cannot do this without selling  
my Loblaw. Which stock would you recommend for ap-  
preciation during the next year?

—B. A. E., Toronto, Ont.

Both Steel of Canada and Loblaw Groceries are  
fine companies and their stocks are worthy of inclu-  
sion in any investment list. Both companies are in  
excellent shape financially, well managed, current  
earnings are good and prospects bright. I would not  
like to advise you to sell either to buy the other. But  
to answer your specific question as to which is likely,  
in my opinion, to show the greater market apprecia-  
tion over the next year, I would say Steel of Canada.  
Loblaw, you must remember, is a strictly "consumer  
goods" concern. It distributes food. Food is always  
in demand, and though in prosperous times the earn-  
ings of a company like this tend to increase because of  
a larger percentage sale of higher quality goods, plus  
some greater volume, the scope for increase of earn-  
ings is not as great as in the case of a company sup-  
plying products which enjoy a greatly increased de-  
mand as general business activity and public pur-  
chasing power rise to new heights.Conditions are exceptionally good for the steel  
industry at the present time. Production of steel in  
Canada during the month of July at 123,000 tons was  
only 6,000 tons less than the output of 129,000 tons  
in July, 1929, and was more than 78 per cent. greater  
than the July, 1936, production of 69,000 tons. These  
figures foreshadow another material expansion in  
earnings for Steel of Canada for the current year,  
more especially in view of the rise in prices of steel  
products in evidence since the beginning of this year.  
Of course higher costs, particularly for labor, will be  
a factor, but the big gain in production and sales  
should much more than offset this. Despite its ex-  
cellent position and prospects, Steel of Canada is cur-  
rently selling close to its low for 1937.**ALDERMAC**

Editor, Gold &amp; Dross:

Some time ago I purchased 100 shares of Aldermac  
stock, which I still hold. I have been advised that this  
is a good hold for some time to come. Will you be good  
enough to advise just what your opinion is regarding this?

J. N., North Bay, Ont.

In my opinion Aldermac Copper Corporation  
shares, at present prices, offer good speculative pos-  
sibilities. The company's prospects are principally  
in the production of copper and sulphur. After years  
of intensive investigation and study the company is  
preparing to produce sulphur, under exclusive Cana-  
dian rights, except for Alberta and British Colum-  
bia. Contracts are held for the sale of 100 tons of  
sulphur daily and of the entire output of copper con-  
centrates. Copper concentrates are now being  
shipped and iron pyrite, containing sulphur, is being  
stock piled. A test plant is being operated at Niagara  
Falls in the recovery of sulphur and the results are  
stated to be satisfactory. The iron pyrite will be  
available when a commercial-sized plant is erected  
at the property, unless the management decides to  
accept offers to dispose of the material as it stands.At the property in Quebec concentrating opera-  
tions are fast approaching 1,000 tons daily. Early  
this year the first carload of copper concentrates was  
shipped from the property when the mill commenced  
at 250 tons daily. Regular shipments have been  
maintained since that time and the mill is now treat-  
ing about 700 tons daily, and the final objective of  
1,000 tons is likely to be reached this month. The  
concentrates being shipped are stated to grade ap-  
proximately 20 per cent. copper, .075 ounces gold and  
two or three ounces of silver. The pyrite concen-  
trates are stock piled at the mine and elemental sul-  
phur will be produced in their treatment. It is re-  
ported that about half the ore milled becomes pyrite  
concentrates.Low operating costs are looked for once the mill  
commences normal production at 1,000 tons daily and  
it is expected the profits will be satisfactory.**NEW GOLDEN ROSE**

Editor, Gold &amp; Dross:

Will you please advise me what the conditions at  
New Golden Rose are? A year ago it was announced that  
a hundred-ton mill was under construction and would  
be in production early this year. Some months ago it was  
reported that they were having power trouble since there  
has been neither information nor rumors published.

S. J., Sudbury, Ont.

A mill of 100 tons daily capacity commenced opera-  
tions at New Golden Rose Mines, in the Temagami  
district, late in July. Initial mill operation was de-  
layed somewhat by difficulties encountered with the  
power plant, but these have all been cleared up and  
the new unit is now performing quite satisfactorily.  
The mill is beyond its rated capacity but no informa-  
tion has yet been made public as to the average grade  
of millheads. These will likely be released as soon**Individual  
Investment Requirements**It is the aim of this organization to make such  
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## Dividend Notices

### Associated Breweries of Canada Limited

**DIVIDEND NOTICE**  
 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend (No. 36) of 13 1/2% upon the outstanding Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable on the First day of October, 1937, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1937.  
 NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that a quarterly dividend (No. 37) of 20c per share on the No. Par Value Common Shares of the Company, issued and outstanding, has been declared, payable on the 30th day of September, 1937, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1937.  
 By Order of the Board,  
 I. N. WILSON,  
 Treasurer  
 Calgary, Alberta,  
 September 7th, 1937.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED**  
**DIVIDEND No. 37**  
 NOTICE is hereby given that dividend of Fifty cents (50c) per share on "Class A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending September 30th, 1937, payable on October 15th, 1937, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30th, 1937. Cheques will be mailed by the Montreal Trust Company, Montreal.  
 By order of the Board,  
 ERNEST ROGERS,  
 Secretary,  
 Vancouver, B.C.,  
 September 3rd, 1937.

## CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of Chartered Trust and Executor Company for the quarter ending September 30th, 1937, payable October 1, 1937, to Shareholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1937.  
 By Order of the Board,  
 F. W. MCNEILL,  
 Secretary  
 Dated at Toronto,  
 September 1st, 1937.

**BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY LIMITED**  
**DIVIDEND NOTICE**  
 Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the issued No. Par Value Capital Stock of the Company for the third quarter ending September 30th, 1937. The dividend is payable to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1937.  
 Share Warrant Holders will present coupons Serial No. 79 to any branch of the Bank of Montreal in Canada, or to the Bank of Montreal in the United States, on or after October 1st, 1937.  
 By Order of the Board,  
 H. H. BRONSDON,  
 Secretary  
 Dated at London, September 10th, 1937.

## Northern Canada Mining Corporation, Limited

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of Four Cents (4c) per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Corporation has been declared by the Directors of the Corporation payable November 1st, 1937, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on October 1st, 1937. The Canadian five per cent (5%) tax will be deducted from dividends paid to non-residents.  
 Shareholders are particularly requested to see that certificates held by them are properly registered on the books of the Corporation. As mentioned above, the dividend is payable to Shareholders of record on October 1st, 1937. Our transfer agents are The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, 392 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario.  
 By Order of the Board,  
 H. F. CASSIDY,  
 Secretary  
 Toronto, 2th September, 1937.

## UNLISTED QUOTATIONS

(Published by A. J. Patterson, Jr. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, September 15, 1937.)

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS:		
Acadia Sugar 6 1/2% Pfd.	125	4.50
Asseco Tel. & Tel. 6.00 Pfd.	37.00	25.50
Barrymore Cloth Pfd.	26.00	29.00
B.C. Pulp & Paper Com.	40.00	42.00
Can. Industries 7 1/2% Pfd.	132.00	136.00
Can. Westinghouse 6 1/2% Pfd.	95.00	92.00
Claude Neon Pfd.	7.00	10.00
Dunlop Tire 7 1/2% Pfd.	95.00	96.00
Federal Grain 6 1/2% Pfd.	29.00	31.00
Frost Steel & Wire "A"		
7 1/2% Pfd.	30.00	35.00
General Elec. & Transm.	145.00	152.50
Guibin Carpet 6 1/2% Pfd.	104.00	106.75
Highland Dairy 7 1/2% Pfd.	75.00	87.00
Huether Brewing Corp.		
Pfd.	2.00	
Kingsford Shipbuilding		
Units	6.00	
McCormick's Ltd. 6 1/2% Pfd.	15.00	
Provincial Paper 7 1/2% Pfd.	107.00	108.00
Quebec Pulp & Paper		
Pfd.	26.50	
Ruddy, R. L. 7 1/2% Pfd.	14.00	14.00
Seal O' Sea (Can.) Ltd.	7.00	10.00
Standard Fuel 6 1/2% Pfd.		93.00
Supertek Petroleum "B"		
8 1/2% Pfd.	26.00	27.25
Toronto Carpet Com.	33.00	37.00
United Steel "A" Pfd.	18.50	18.00
Western Grain 6 1/2% Pfd.		7.00
INSURANCE STOCKS		
Canadian Life Assoc.		
(Div. 20.00)	520.00	540.00
Canadian Insurance Shares	18.00	20.00
Confederation Life 20% Pfd.	114.00	118.00
Dom. of Can. Gen. Ins.	121.00	133.00
Empire Life 25% Pfd.	12.00	13.50
Great West Life Assoc.	290.00	315.00
Guar. Co. of N.A. Policy		
Paid	315.00	330.00
Monarch Life 10% Pfd.	25.00	26.50
Sovereign Life 25% Pfd.	15.25	17.00
Sun Life Assoc. (Div. 15.00)		650.00
THEATRE STOCKS		
Allens Kingston Pfd.	60.00	
Allens St. Catharines Pfd.	58.00	
Allens Tor. 7 1/2% Pfd. bonds		
Com.	27.00	31.00
Loew's London 7 1/2% Pfd.	2.10	2.90
Loew's Toronto Pfd.	120.00	
Manfield Theatre 7 1/2% Pfd.	26.00	
Paramount Kitchener Pfd.	55.00	60.00
Paramount Ottawa 7 1/2% Pfd.	85.00	93.00
United Amusement "A"		
V.P.	17.00	20.00
United Amusement "B"	17.00	20.00

# GOLD & DROSS

as the mill has been running long enough to give the management a definite idea as to what the normal performance will be. The crushing is being done with a new type mill, which was installed after thorough tests at the Trail plant of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, which controls the property.

The limited amount of development completed up to the end of 1936 was reported to have indicated a total of 50,000 tons of ore averaging \$14 per ton, mostly between the second and third levels. Work done since the beginning of the year however, has resulted in an upward revision of grade estimates and promising additions to ore disclosures. The shaft has been deepened to 750 feet to establish two new levels, providing in all five levels for development.

It was stated at the annual meeting last spring that since December 31, the main vein had been extended on the second level for an additional 35 feet, running .48 ounces over 2 1/2 feet, making a total length to this shoot of 365 feet, with an average grade of .39 ounces across an average width of 4.2 feet. The vein had also been exposed in a crosscut 480 feet west of the shaft indicating a length of 700 feet. This crosscut is under the first drill hole west of the shaft and drilling has tested a further length of 1,000 feet. This vein has been cut by diamond drilling between the second and third levels and raises put up from the third level have shown continuation of the veins. It was reported at that time that the No. 5 vein had been opened in a sub-level approximately 65 feet above the third level. The last 57 feet of drifting west gave an average of one ounce across 1.6 feet making a total of 105 feet of about the same grade of ore with the vein open to the west. East of the raise a total length of 80 feet running .77 ounces across an average width of 1.6 feet was reported with the vein continuing.

At the end of the year the company owed Consolidated Mining and Smelting \$670,688 and it was expected this would be increased by another \$100,000 by the time the property went into production. This loan is to be paid out of first earnings. Expenditures for plant and equipment were listed at \$184,592 and for exploration and development at \$489,586.

## POTPOURRI

**W. K. H., Westmont, Ont.** I understand that VIAU LIMITED has enjoyed improved profits in the current year to date, despite lower sales volume. The balance of the fiscal year, which ends January 31, contains several of the best months, and results for the full year will depend largely on this period. Competition continues extremely keen in the Quebec biscuit industry, and the heavy sales taxes still cut into profits. On the other hand, the company has done much to improve operating efficiency, and plans to lower costs further through capital expenditures. An initial quarterly dividend on the \$5 preferred stock was paid April 1, and repeated in July. Regular dividends for the balance of the year appear reasonably secure. A plan of recapitalization in 1936 wiped out dividend arrears, and reduced dividend requirements to \$17,300 per annum on the senior preferred against \$66,220 on the old basis. In the 12 months ended January 31, 1937, net profits after all charges were equivalent to \$5.25 per share on the present preferred stock.

**T. J. R., Stony Creek, Ont.** ADDINGTON MINES LIMITED, with holdings of 300 acres in Kalarad Township, in eastern Ontario, is controlled by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, which is financing operations and taking down stock in payment. Little official information is available concerning development results at this property, but it is unofficially reported that in interesting results are being secured from work on all three levels, established at 300, 400 and 500 feet.

**G. H. N., Orillia, Ont.** Your SILVERWOOD DAIRIES LTD. shares are worth holding. Indications of substantial improvement in sales and net profits are contained in a statement issued by the company for the first 17 weeks of the current fiscal year. An exact comparison, however, cannot be made owing to the consolidation of operations effective in 1936. After covering all charges, including income taxes and adequate depreciation, net profits for the first 17 weeks amounted to \$127,688. During the 17 weeks of July, net profits were \$14,666. Sales for the first 17 weeks, after elimination of inter-branch sales,

## Building Construction Marches Forward

(Continued from Page 25)

What has often been regarded as a "normal" year by economists and government statisticians, namely 1926, provided construction contracts to the value of \$72 million dollars, or around 200 million dollars less than during the "boom" year of 1929. The figure for 1926 seems much more easily attainable than that for 1929. It seems safe to predict at this point that assuming there is steady expansion of business until 1939 building construction in Canada in that year will have reached the 1926 level. Such a level of construction activity would mean a marked increase in employment and would of course be of great benefit to those industries supplying raw materials.

The proviso "assuming there is steady expansion of business in Canada" will have been noted. Yet there is every reason to expect further expansion of business activity in Canada and in other countries at least until 1929, unless there is another world war. Prices of raw commodities are at a relatively high level and one of the satisfactory features of the first half of 1937, mentioned in the Business Summary of the Bank of Montreal, was the virtual restoration of predepression relationships between prices for manufactured goods and basic materials including farm products.

Thus the basic condition for an interchange of more goods between primary and secondary producers still exists, not only in Canada but throughout the world, except for those countries where imports and prices are so strictly controlled that they bear little relation to world values. The danger point is reached when commodity prices are too high—they were too high in the early part of this year and the "gold scare" caused a healthy price decline—or when the credit structure is unsound.

The business scene is, of course, greatly disturbed by labor troubles, and costs of production have materially increased, but so far the advance in retail prices has not gone beyond rea-

sonable limits. And it should not be forgotten that labor troubles are inevitable at the present stage of the business cycle. The fact that labor is demanding a larger share of the rewards of industry does not mean "a new era," although it may foreshadow a drastic change in employer-employee relations, more in line with those in France and the United Kingdom.

**ANOTHER** consideration which lends strength to the view that business is far from the point where a major recession is likely is the existence of recently-acquired powers for controlling slumps and booms. Some authorities have little faith in the powers of governments for controlling the trade cycle but one fact is certain—that governments today possess more powers in this direction than ever before in history. We know from recent experience that a rumor of a reduction in the price of gold may cause a minor business depression and the powers of central banks for credit control are enormous.

No reasonable person would seriously suggest that from now on the course of trade can be directed and controlled by government. Mr. Dunning said in his budget speech that business cycles in their course from depression to full recovery never completely conform to an established pattern. But governments may and do record the pulse of trade and are likely to use their newly-acquired powers to prevent a destructive boom or mitigate the evil effects of a major depression. Mr. Dunning further suggested that government-financed public works will be used as a reserve against future depression.

There is much evidence to indicate that there will be steady expansion of Canadian business for two or more years, and on this basis one is safe in predicting that building construction in this country will reach a total value of between 340 and 400 million dollars for the year 1939. This prediction is based on the steady growth of business and does not rely on special schemes to stimulate the building industry, which are apt to be less successful than anticipated and sometimes

amounted to \$2,441,727, compared with \$6,714,016 for the entire fiscal year ending April 3, 1937. Sales for the 4 weeks of July, on a similar basis, amounted to \$665,437. You will note that sales this year are running proportionately well ahead of the total for the 12 months of last year. Current assets at July 31, 1937, amounted to \$997,512, with current liabilities of \$524,904. This left net working capital of \$472,608, which showed a substantial improvement from the total of \$396,494 indicated as at April 3, 1937. Current assets at July 31 included cash of \$87,385 and Ontario government bonds of \$59,225. Bank loans of \$79,225 were included among current liabilities. Fixed assets had a gross value of \$5,659,783 and net value of \$3,126,002 after a depreciation reserve of \$2,524,781 had been deducted.

**H. G. St. Catharines.** Yes, the PREMIER TRUST COMPANY representative was correct. The difference in per share earnings as reported by us, and as reckoned by the company is accounted for by the fact that we reckoned the earnings on the basis of the number of shares outstanding at the end of the year, whereas the company has reckoned earnings on the basis of the average number of shares outstanding during the year. Figured on the basis of the average capital, the company earned \$5.60 per share in 1934; \$5.26 in 1935; and \$5.79 in 1936, as compared with \$4.58 in 1934; \$5.16 in 1935; and \$5.29 in 1936—the figures furnished you by us, and which are, as we have said, based on the number of shares outstanding at the end of the company's fiscal year.

**T. D. P., Toronto, Ont.** In view of war alarms and other extraneous influences, I can't say what FAMOUS PLAYERS CANADIAN CORPORATION will do market-wise, but the company itself is doing very well. Earnings for the first six months of 1937 show substantial increase over 1936. While comparative figures are not available it is stated that total income shows an increase of 23% and income available for bond interest, depreciation and taxes show increase of about 20%. The statement of the auditors, issued in connection with the offering of \$300,000 of series "B" bonds, shows earnings from operations for the first six months of 1937 at \$1,996,944 and total income at \$1,145,934. The latter figure compares with \$1,992,083 for the full year of 1936. After all charges except bond interest and taxes, the net earnings for the first half of 1937 are shown at \$667,793 as compared with \$1,093,087 in the full year of 1936. In 1936, after paying bond interest of \$149,603 and taxes of \$130,000, the company earned \$1.42 per share on the 397,524 shares then outstanding. In the current year bond interest charges will be only \$291,750 while net earnings will be higher so that earnings per share of more than \$2 per share are indicated despite the fact that an option on an additional 11,000 shares was recently exercised by N. L. Nathanson.

**J. E. M., Campbellford, Ont.** SUDBURY MINES is inactive at the present time. The company is short of funds and it is questionable if its present holdings warrant much activity. ASTORIA ROYAL MINES has completed about 2,000 feet of lateral work on two levels but sufficient exploration has not yet been completed to outline the mine's possibilities. Several patches of good grade material have been encountered in drifting but these have not been frequent enough or of such size that they can be considered commercial.

**E. F., Toronto, Ont.** The outlook for POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND CABLE does not appear encouraging, and I believe it might be to your advantage to sell your bonds and reinvest in something offering greater possibilities. Sensitive to the trend of general business conditions, the system's operating revenue dropped 32 per cent from the 1929 peak to the depression low in 1933. There has been a moderate recovery in subsequent years, the rate of improvement being moderated to a marked extent by inroads into the telegraph companies' traffic by the air mail, the telephone and the teletype. By the end of 1936 only 28 per cent of the depression decline in the level of annual operating revenue had been gained. Hence, substantial deficits have been incurred in every year since 1930, although their size has been reduced considerably. The likelihood of only moderate revenue gain but of a measurable rise in costs (wages and depreciation in particular) make the outlook unencouraging.

**B. D., Edmonton, Alta.** It is reported that OLD DIAMOND GOLD MINES has secured sufficient finances to resume operations at its property in south-eastern Ontario. Earlier in the year the company filed for registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission at Washington, in order that financial arrangements which had been entered into could be completed. At last report this registration was expected to become effective at an early date. In the meantime, however, I understand the directors have arranged for immediate financing and development work underground has been resumed. Diamond drilling at this property is reported to have indicated good values and ore continuity at depth, following which underground exploration was commenced. It is the intention to continue drifting on the first level where high values were encountered.

very costly to the state. In a country such as Canada which stands in urgent need of roads, bridges, public buildings, sewers and water mains, etc. heavy expenditure by municipalities and provinces is essential. It is a matter of placing the expenditure where it belongs and in general building construction thrives best in the hands of private enterprise.

That is one reason why the writer does not advocate a government-sponsored "slum clearance" program for Canada, merely because it has apparently been very successful in England. One must also appreciate the fact that the counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire, situated in the north of England, have a total population equal to that of Canada. They have within their borders densely populated industrial areas notable for "working class" houses. The majority of these dwellings have been obsolete for years and in spite of the excellent work that has been done to wipe out such areas only the fringe of the problem has been touched.

Slum areas in Canada are insignificant compared with those in many parts of the United Kingdom and the problem in this country is not at all acute. That is because our population is scattered across a wide area and because we have no densely-populated districts comparable to those of certain parts of Europe and the United Kingdom. Certainly this country needs more and better houses but the problem of providing them must be solved in accordance with our particular needs.

**THE** first urgent need is for houses of an inexpensive but durable type which will meet the requirements of the major portion of our population. Rents in Canada at present are far too high relative to the other elements which make up the cost of living. Heavy real estate taxation is partially responsible for this condition but they have made no real effort to provide houses of the required type. This problem is one which private enter-

(Continued on Page 32)

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Its traditional policy embodies the initiative, stability, faith and vision of the original western pioneers by whom it was established fifty-three years ago to give "Service with Security".

OVER HALF A CENTURY OF "Service with Security" EST. 1884



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ESTABLISHED—1906

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# Concerning Insurance PRODUCT LIABILITY

Insurance Required by Manufacturers and Distributors of Commodities Against Legal Liability to Public

BY GEORGE GILBERT

**H**OWEVER careful a manufacturer or distributor may be, he may find himself burdened with damage claims resulting from errors made by his employees in the manufacturing, packaging, bottling or labelling operations. Foreign substances may get into the products in one way or another, or chemical goods may be improperly labelled. Such errors have caused manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers a great deal of worry and expense.

As there is considerable uncertainty as to who will be held liable in any given case, it is advisable for both the manufacturer and the distributor to obtain insurance protection against such hazards. This may be secured through the purchase of Product Liability Insurance, which provides coverage against loss resulting from claims arising from sickness, disability or bodily injuries, including death, sustained by members of the public due to the consumption, handling or use away from the insured's premises of any article manufactured, handled or distributed by the insured as a part of his specified business operations. Hazards caused by foreign substances, imperfect ingredients, as well as by improper handling, labelling, packing or delivering are covered under the policy.

It is to be noted that the policy does not cover products which are consumed or handled on the premises of the insured. Nor does it cover liability for any injury to employees, or any goods which are made, sold or distributed in violation of the law, whether federal, provincial or municipal.

**T**HAT the question as to where the liability rests in any particular case depends upon the surrounding circumstances was brought out in a recent English law suit, tried in the King's Bench Division before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury. In this case, a school girl, aged 15, suing by her father, claimed damages for the loss of an eye caused by an explosion in a laboratory at Park School, London, on January 17, 1936. The father also claimed special damages.

There were two defendants. The first defendant was the proprietress and headmistress of the school, and the claim against her was for damages for alleged breach of contract and negligence. The second defendant was Townson & Mercer, Limited, wholesale and retail chemists, of London, and the claim against them was for damages for alleged negligence. The second defendants brought in Frederick Allen & Sons, Limited, manufacturing chemists, of London, as a third party.

As a result of its deliberations, the jury found that the second defendants, Townson & Mercer, Limited, the distributors, were negligent and were solely responsible for the injury to the school girl, and the jury awarded her £2,000 (\$15,000) damages, and the father £119 5s. 6d. special damages. Judgment was entered accordingly for the plaintiffs against Townson & Mercer, Limited, with costs. Judgment was entered in favor of the first defendant, the proprietress and headmistress of the school.

**T**HEN the claim of Townson & Mercer, Limited, the distributors, against the third party, Frederick Allen & Sons, Limited, the manufacturers, for an indemnity was argued, and the considered judgment of the Lord Chief Justice which was subsequently delivered in this connection sets out clearly the facts of the whole case. It is pointed out that the accident occurred on January 17, 1936, when the school girl was supplied by the teacher of the chemical class with certain materials and apparatus in order that she and other members of the class might make oxygen. The child, who had carried out a similar experiment in the previous term was told to mix certain substances and apply heat to them as she held them in a flask. Almost immediately there followed a loud explosion, and her right eye was so severely injured that ultimately it had to be removed.

It was proved by the visiting science mistress that the day before the accident happened she had obtained as usual from Townson & Mercer, Limited, the chemicals for use in the school. She had gone to their shop, had read out a list to a shop assistant, and watched him weigh a quantity of potassium chlorate. She asked him if the substance was suitable to be given to children for the preparation of oxygen, and he answered "Yes."

She had then asked for some manganese dioxide, and received a pound of black powder so labelled in a paper packet. In fact, however, the black powder contained in the packet was not manganese dioxide but a mixture of ten parts of antimony sulphide to one part of manganese dioxide. The mixture, according to the evidence, was certain to explode in heat if it was mixed with potassium chlorate, but the mixture of potassium chlorate with manganese dioxide itself would have been harmless. It was further proved that the difference between antimony sulphide and manganese dioxide was not easy to detect by mere inspection but could be very easily detected by means of a simple test.

**I**T WAS shown by the evidence that Townson & Mercer, Limited, were in the habit of supplying some fifty per cent of the schools in the neighborhood of London with chemical substances for the purpose of experiment, and their experienced manager said he knew the experiment of producing oxygen was one of the most elementary experiments in schools. He identified the label, which incor-

rectly used the description manganese dioxide, as one of the labels of his company.

He proved also that the powder had been bought as manganese dioxide by his company from the third party, Frederick Allen & Sons, Limited, the manufacturers. He admitted that the invoice received by his company referring to the powder contained the following words: "The above goods are accurate as described on leaving our works but they must be examined and tested by user before use. The above goods are not invoiced as suitable for any purpose but they are of the nature and quality described."

But Townson & Mercer, Limited, the distributors, made no examination and no test of the powder before resale, nor did they advise the science mistress who made the purchase that examination or test was necessary or desirable before use. It was not suggested that the distributors communicated to the manufacturers any information to the effect that the manganese dioxide was to be, or might be, resold for the purpose of school experiments.

By consent, the claim of Townson & Mercer, Limited, the distributors, against Frederick Allen & Sons, Limited, the manufacturers, for an indemnity, or, alternatively, for contribution, was tried by the Lord Chief Justice without a jury. A little additional evidence was given to the effect that manganese dioxide could not be rendered dangerous by mere storage, that the substance is used in small quantities for various trade purposes, and that, although there might be a slight risk, there was only a remote risk where the commercial, as distinguished from the pure, commodity was used.

Evidence was given by the manager of Townson & Mercer, Limited, that his company always supplied "commercial" or "technical" manganese dioxide for use in schools, that it was commonly used for generating oxygen, and that the price of the "commercial" commodity was 4d. a pound by contrast with 5s. a pound for the "pure" commodity. In cross-examination he said that he never told Frederick Allen & Sons, Limited, the manufacturers, that the manganese dioxide was required for use in schools; that his company bought scores of different chemicals from the manufacturers on the terms contained in the invoice; and that the company's customers were never told to make a test. He added that he could not tell on sight the difference between manganese dioxide and antimony sulphide, and that his company had not a laboratory on its premises, which were really a shop.

After hearing and considering the very careful arguments of counsel on both sides, the Lord Chief Justice said that he had come, reluctantly enough, to the conclusion that the third party, the manufacturers, were entitled to succeed. So far as the contract was concerned, it appeared to him that the governing principle was that which was reiterated by Mr. Justice Bruce in *Rostock & Co., Limited, v. Nicholson* (1904): "No liability is incurred in the ordinary case of a separate and distinct collateral contract with a third person uncommunicated to the original contractor or wrong-doer although the non-performance of this contract may in one sense have resulted from the original wrongful act or breach of contract."

Judgment was given for the manufacturers as against the distributors, but without costs.

## LONDON LIFE PRODUCTION LEADERS

**O**NE hundred and twenty representatives of The London Life Insurance Company have attained membership in the company's "21K" Club. Membership is confined to sales representatives and calls for a net production on a fully paid-for basis of \$150,000.

L. Campbell of Sydney is the President of the Club, with J. D. Brady of Timmins the Ordinary Vice-President and V. H. Finkle of Belleville the Industrial Vice-President.

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO

**T**HERE were 6,799 accidents reported to The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during August, as compared with 6,763 during July and 6,545 during August a year ago. The benefits awarded amounted to \$457,636.42, of which \$366,892.45 was for compensation and \$90,743.97 for medical aid.

## STOPS WRITING NEW LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA

**A**NNOUNCEMENT has been made that the London and Scottish Assurance Corporation, Limited, will cease writing new life insurance in Canada as from September 30, 1937, but that all existing life policies will be serviced and renewals will be collected as heretofore. The fire and casualty departments will continue to operate in Canada as previously.

## GAINS FOR MONARCH LIFE

**W**ITH written business up 15 per cent and paid-for business recording an increase of 23 per cent over the corresponding period of 1936, the first seven months of 1937 feature continued progress for The Monarch Life Assurance Company. Having celebrated its thirtieth anniversary last year, another mil-



A. N. MacTAVISH, B.A., A.I.A., Actuary of The Dominion Life Assurance Company since 1921, who has been appointed Assistant General Manager and Actuary of the Company.

post was passed in August when policy No. 100,000 was issued by the company.

An increase of \$200 in the average size of policy written to date, and an increase in agents' earnings of 35 per cent., is also reported by G. C. Cumming, General Manager of the company.

## FIRE MARK PRESENTED TO EARL BALDWIN

**I**N THE early days of fire insurance, when a building was insured the insurance company usually attached a metal fire mark to it to indicate the fact. Insurance companies had their own fire brigades in those times, and the fire marks enabled their fire fighters to confine their efforts to buildings in which they were interested as insurers and not to waste time upon property which was not insured or was insured with some other company.

A Bristol Crown fire mark was recently presented to Lord Baldwin, suitably mounted and inscribed as follows: "Fire Mark from the Bowdley home of Miss Louisa Macdonald, presented to The Rt. Hon. Earl Baldwin of Bowdley, K.G., by the Worcester Centre of the Birmingham Insurance Institute, July, 1937."

It appears that the fire mark was discovered in 1935 on an old house at Lower Park, Bowdley. This house

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Canada's Largest Fire Mutual

A leading All-Canada Company — in volume; in strength; and in service to "select" property-owners and agents.

Home Office, Wawanesa, Man. Eastern Office: 341 Church St., Toronto. Branches in Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Montreal, Moncton.

FIRE, WINDSTORM, AUTO, CASUALTY



Laurier Garage Fire, Montreal, Que., 1937

A Company whose reputation for

## FAIR SETTLEMENTS

is one of its greatest assets



ABSOLUTE SECURITY

W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER



## Insurance Company of North America

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SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS EXCEEDS \$77,872,181.00

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## ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

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Established 1821

ASSETS (INCLUDING LIFE FUNDS) EXCEED \$150,000,000  
FIRE AUTOMOBILE CASUALTY

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FIDELITY AND  
SURETY BONDS

**H. BEGG**  
MANAGING DIRECTOR

We offer every facility to both the Assured and the Agent—satisfying the growing demand for purely Canadian Insurance.

## The Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO  
Everything but Life Insurance—Agency Correspondence invited.  
GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, President.  
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

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**DOMINION OILCLOTH & LINOLEUM CO. LIMITED**  
MONTREAL

HOW MUCH OF YOUR OVERHEAD IS UNDERFOOT?

1887 GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR 1937

# THE MANUFACTURERS

## LIFE

### INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA

**Makes the Future More Secure**

**N**O one knows what the future holds for himself or his dependents.

That is why over 200,000 men and women are policyholders with this Company.

For them Life Insurance is fulfilling a three-fold purpose: providing for emergencies, protecting dependents, and saving toward old age.

had at one time been the home of the Rev. Macdonald and his five daughters, most of whom made very interesting marriages. One, Louisa Macdonald, married Mr. Alfred Baldwin in 1866 and became the mother of the present Earl Baldwin. Another, Georgina, married Sir Edward Burne Jones, the artist. Alice married Lockwood Kipling, father of Rudyard Kipling. Yet another married Sir Alfred Poynter, president of the Royal Academy, while the last of the sisters, Edith, died last March at the age of 88 in the old Baldwin home at Wilton, Stourport, opposite the Baldwin ironworks.

### INSURANCE INQUIRIES

**Editor, Concerning Insurance:**  
Would you kindly give me what information you have on the Western Travelers Accident Assurance of California, Head Office, Los Angeles.

Is this company licensed in Canada and if it should be necessary to bring action against this company for settlement of a claim, could action be taken through the British Columbia courts.

—M. A. C., New Westminster, B.C.

Western Travelers Accident Association of California is not licensed by the Dominion Insurance Department and has no Government deposit for the protection of Canadian policyholders. Accordingly, in case of a claim, payment could not be enforced in the local courts; the claimant would have to proceed to California to try to collect, which would place him virtually at its mercy so far as getting his money was concerned.

Its financial statement shows that its total income in 1936 was \$49,813, while its total disbursements were \$37,777, of which \$20,872 was the amount of losses paid. It shows total assets of \$206,641, and a surplus of \$192,112. The unearned premium liability shown is \$529.

It pays to buy what insurance is needed only from regularly licensed companies which have deposits with the Government here for the protection of Canadian policyholders. In that event, payment of all valid claims can be enforced in the local courts if necessary. Licensed companies are required to maintain assets in Canada in excess of their Canadian liabilities, so that the money is available here with which to satisfy Canadian claims. Insurance that is not readily collectable is dear at any price.

**Editor, Concerning Insurance:**  
I would appreciate your observations on the following:— I am 48 years of age, married, with two small children, and have an income of \$2,000 yearly.

My insurance contracts are:  
Great West Life \$3,000, 20 Pay Life, will be paid up in 3 years.

Monarch Life, \$5,000, Super Select, Participating, 5 year dividends taken out 1927, dividends to accumulate.

Monarch Life, \$2,000, Ordinary Life, Participating, 5 year dividends taken out 1930.

Sun Life, \$2,500, 20 Pay Life, issued 1932, settlement \$25 monthly.

Monarch Life, \$5,000, Super Select, Participating, 5 year dividends taken out 1937, settlement \$50 monthly.

Sun Life \$1,000 Group Assurance Plan A (Carried by Employer).

Sun Life \$1,500 Group Assurance Plan B (\$10.80 yearly).

With the exceptions stated, all settlements are cash payable to my wife as beneficiary.

Could these settlements be better arranged, and do you consider I have sufficient protection?

In a recent issue of your paper I was struck by your reply to a correspondent regarding insurance with the Monarch Life. Is not the deposit with the Govt of \$88,000 very small considering their commitments and insurance in force, also their net surplus?

Please advise how the Monarch Life compares with the larger Life Companies in Canada as regards safety, dividends, and insurance contracts in general?

—S. W. M., Anyox, B.C.

In proportion to your income you are carrying a reasonable amount of insurance protection in my opinion, and the only suggestions I can make are that you name your children as contingent beneficiaries under the policies, and that after providing for the payment of a sufficient amount of your insurance to cover debts and expenses of last illness in the form of a lump sum, the remainder be made payable in the form of a monthly income, with payment for a certain number of years guaranteed in any event.

With regard to native companies, the law requires a Government deposit of a specified amount for the various classes of business transacted, while in respect of other companies the amount of deposit required depends not only on the classes of business

transacted but upon the amount of their liabilities in Canada.

The amount of Government deposit at Ottawa required from a Canadian company transacting life insurance is \$50,000, but a company may make a deposit of a larger amount if it desires to do so. That the Government deposit of the Monarch Life is not out of line with the deposits of other Canadian companies is quite evident when you compare it with the others. For example, the deposits of the other two companies carrying your insurance are: Great West Life, \$96,150; Sun Life of Canada, \$56,000.

As the Monarch Life, like other regularly licensed companies operating under Dominion registry, is required to maintain legal reserves sufficient to carry out its contracts in full, you are amply protected so far as the face value of your policies is concerned. Liberal dividends have been paid by the company, and the company has earned a high rate of interest on its investments in the past, but what the dividends will be in the future in any company is problematical in view of the uncertainty as to future interest rates.

**Editor, Concerning Insurance:**  
I would appreciate your opinion on the enclosed Endowment offer from an investment standpoint.

My family are amply protected with the ordinary forms of insurance and in addition I have a fair sized paid up annuity policy to commence at age 60, but as you know there are several options either of which can be taken in place of the original contract.

From an insurance and annuity standpoint I have reasonable cover and do not require this endowment at all from the insurance angle. The Dividends I do not presume are guaranteed and may vary.

Would you kindly let me have your opinion about buying this from, as I say, an investment angle.

—M. S. F., Montreal Que.

As you know, an endowment policy combines life insurance with a safe savings investment, and part of the premium goes to provide the insurance and part is accumulated at interest to be paid the policyholder at the end of the endowment period.

It is accordingly not strictly an investment in the ordinary sense of the term, but the returns at the end of the endowment period on endowment policies in a good dividend paying company usually represent a satisfactory yield on the money paid in, while of course the policyholder has had the benefit of the insurance protection in the meantime.

Your money is safe, too, and is not subject to shrinkage in amount, as it would be if placed in an ordinary investment. There is no question as to the security afforded by the company referred to on the sheet accompanying your inquiry in connection with all values guaranteed. With regard to the dividends quoted, these are based on company's 1937 scale, and, while there is a reasonable expectation that they will be realized, they are not guaranteed. What future dividends will be in any company is problematical, in view of the uncertainty of the future rate of interest.

**Editor, Concerning Insurance:**

As a subscriber to your paper I understand that I am entitled to ask advice on my insurance problems. If such be the case I shall state my position as briefly and clearly as possible.

My salary is \$2900. I have two dependents, my wife and a boy of 12. I have two properties, the home we occupy and one in North Toronto, rented for \$55 a month. The total taxes on the two properties amount to \$333. Against these properties there are mortgages as follows: \$4500 at 6%, \$3725 at 6%. I had expected to be able to dispose of one property but have so far been unable to do so to advantage. Consequently I have had to borrow on insurance which to date I have been unable to repay. My insurance situation is as follows:

	Prem.	Loans	Yr.
\$1000, 25 yr. End. . . . .	\$41.55	\$405	1921
\$1000, Whole Life . . . . .	\$28.65	\$141	1925
\$1000, 15 yr. End. . . . .	\$39.85	—	1936
\$5000, Whole Life . . . . .	\$119.45	—	1925
\$5000, W. L. . . . .	\$114.05	\$706	1926
\$10000, Family Income . . . . .	\$186.40	—	1936

I am told I am worth more dead than alive and it does seem hopeless unless I can dispose of one property. I would like to know 2 things. First, what amount of insurance in your opinion does my income reasonably entitle me to keep in force? Second, of the above listed holdings, which should be continued and which dropped? The agents of the various companies of course each maintain that theirs should not be the one to be dropped. I would therefore greatly appreciate an independent opinion.

I should perhaps have stated that prior to acquiring the second property we bought a Last Survivor Govt. annuity for about \$169 a year which would have paid \$50 a month at age 65. This we have not kept up but I understand it could be continued were we in a position to do so. My present age is 48.

—B. W. J., Toronto, Ont.

In view of your financial obligations, the amount of insurance you have is not above what is needed to provide family protection in the event of your death before this indebtedness has been materially reduced, and I would accordingly advise maintaining it all in force if you can manage to do so.

But if that is not possible, it would be advisable to lighten the burden to the required extent by letting go the policies most recently acquired, and holding on to the oldest ones, except that, owing to the large amount of protection furnished by the family income policy at low cost during the next ten or fifteen years, I believe it should be kept up.

With regard to your Government annuity, you do not lose any part of what you have paid in, whether you are able to resume payments on it or not, as the annuity will be adjusted to a proportionate amount.

# Big Fire Risks

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Think of any of the major industries in this country—industries which are developing Canada's resources, increasing the national income and giving employment to tens of thousands of men and women. In every case capital has made this development possible, and in nearly every instance you will find that an investment house has been instrumental in making the capital available to industry.

Investment houses can do this because they are the points of contact between industry and capital. On the one hand there is the public with funds seeking an

outlet for investment; on the other is industry with its occasional need for new money. The investment house brings these two great economic forces together; the result is corporate financing and the distribution of securities to investors.

This welding together of public funds and industrial needs is a fundamental, essential factor in economic and industrial progress. It can only be achieved by an investment house with adequate resources, keen judgment and a well-established, highly-trained organization. In underwriting and distributing a corporation's securities, the underwriter must assume heavy responsibilities both to industry and the public—in accepting these responsibilities the investment house plays a vital part in furthering the development of the Canadian industrial structure.

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## SHADOW-BOXING IN THE U.S.

Main Question is Government Control, but the Answer Really Depends on Conditions Beyond U.S. Borders

BY DOROTHY THOMPSON

AS ONE surveys the world these days, one is forced to the conclusion that, in the United States, our attempts to solve our various economic and political problems are shadow-boxing. All of those attempts presume certain conditions, which are hardly taken into account by the public opinion of America.

For instance, the central issue in domestic politics is whether we in the United States are to have a large or small governmental control over our economic life—over production and distribution. The New Deal wants a very considerable amount of such control. The Republicans and some of the Democratic opposition want a small amount. But should it not be obvious that the answer does not lie entirely within our borders?

The very persons who, on the one hand, are fighting an extension of governmental control, are, on the other, champions of American isolation from the world. Senator Vandenberg is an excellent example. They seem completely to lose track of the fact that a free economic system presumes, and depends upon, a large society, a world market, and peace. They are aware that if we participate in another world war, we must, the moment we enter it, put aside all thoughts of economic freedom; organize the total production apparatus of the country; interfere radically with consumption and prices; subject economies to political and military considerations; set up a draft system, not only for manpower but for labor and capital. Such plans are already prepared, and they will be unavoidable under modern conditions of warfare. Every informed person realizes that this is so.

But what they seem utterly blind to, is that given another world war in which we do not participate, the effects on our domestic economy will eventually be the same; and that given a continuation and extension of the present state of international anarchy, the effects will also be the same. For in either case we shall be forced to limit our commerce to the American hemisphere and even, perhaps, to the United States itself. And a closed economy means a planned economy.

THE greatest nonsense is talked about the unimportance of our foreign trade. It is said that it constitutes only 10 per cent of the total commerce of the United States.

The implication is that we could forfeit it, with no great loss. The facts are that certain basic commodities, employing millions of people, work primarily for export, and that these commodities are concentrated in regions, where a collapse of the world market would mean the ruin of whole sections. Cotton is the outstanding example. A further radical shrinkage of the world market for cotton will mean subsidies and more subsidies; production control; radical changes in the economy of the South, which are bound to bring it into sudden competition with other sections—with the Middle West, in agriculture, or the North, in industry; changes which are unthinkable without either chaos or an immense amount of government control and interference.

Industries, also employing millions of people, depend upon export markets. One needs only mention oil, copper, automobiles, business office appliances, sewing machines, electrical and agricultural machinery. And important subsidiary industries, in turn, depend upon these primary industries. Furthermore, these industries depend upon essential imports, such as rubber, tin, manganese ore, antimony, platinum, mica, mercury, and many, many other things, which are not produced in the United States, cannot be produced here, and come from all corners of the earth. Rubber, for instance, comes largely from the Dutch East Indies and British Malaya.

And the American standard of living demands imported coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, silk and a large variety of wools.

It is possible for us to do without these things, or, possibly, to develop inside America substitutes for many or most of them. The Germans have done so. But it is not possible under any system of capitalistic economies such as we have at present. It is possible only inside a mobilized economy, whose such things as economic return, competitive prices, the free market are simply ruled out. It is possible to find substitutes for rubber, provided that profitability is not considered. It is possible to organize the wealth and resources of this country; to adjust production to those resources and to domestic consumption. But it is not possible to do so without also ordering and organizing all the work, labor and capital of the nation under authoritarian leadership.

Such a prospect can be contemplated with equanimity by advanced New Dealers, by Socialists, and by all other sorts of collectivists, including Fascists. It cannot be contemplated with equanimity by those who still profess to believe in private enterprise and democratic government. They seem strangely undistressed by the spectacle of the world.

FOR a year we have had no trade with Spain. Tomorrow we shall probably have none with China and Japan. At any moment the anarchy which we are making no attempt to oppose but from which we are merely withdrawing, may spread—may cut off from our markets Russia, eastern Europe, the British Empire, Africa, more of the Far East. Our foreign trade is shrinking, not because we have no goods to sell, and not because we are unwilling to buy, but because political conditions in the world make trade impossible. This Administration is doing everything it can to extend American foreign trade. But what good is a trade treaty if tomorrow it may be suspended by war?

Never in the history of the United States has our foreign policy been more craven. But this is not the fault of the State Department. It is the fault of American public opinion. The very people who most deplore fascism and communism will not stand up to defend a world in which any other form of social organization will, in the long run, be possible. Treaties are violated; piracy, plain, old-fashioned piracy breaks out in the Mediterranean; civil wars are flagrantly fomented by powers calling themselves "neutral"; blockades are maintained by nations who are not even officially at war. Trade practices are indulged in which are nothing but a capital levy of one country on another—that is the whole sense of Dr. Schacht's policy. The nationals of one country are organized inside other countries, and the policy is openly announced, and we are dared to oppose it! And our answer is to blockade ourselves!

The spectacle of great, powerful, rich, democratic nations capitulating hour by hour to banditry, extortion, intimidation and violence is the most terrifying and discouraging sight in the world today. It is more discouraging than the aggression itself. Our State Department doesn't even venture an official diplomatic protest at what happened in Stuttgart last week. Not because it is afraid of Germany—it is afraid of the people at home, or of a vocal, organized minority claiming to represent the people. Under our very eyes there is being trampled what Mussolini calls "the putrescent corpse of Liberty"—and we are afraid to defend Liberty lest Liberty be lost! And out of the fear of war we prepare ourselves to accept the worst things that war can bring!

According to *The Maritime Farmer* it is possible for a goose to live for 50 years. Tough.



JOHN T. GIFFORD, whose appointment to the staff of the Dominion Rubber Company, Limited in the capacity of Ontario Division Manager has been announced. A native of Saint John, N.B., Mr. Gifford is widely known in the automotive and life insurance fields. He has been identified with General Motors of Canada, Limited, Ford of Canada, and the Hudson Motor Car Company. From 1930 until the present time, he was manager of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company in Toronto.



## DEATH STALKS OUR HIGHWAYS!

If every human life in a village of 800 people in the Province of Ontario were snuffed out in one day, newspapers throughout the entire world would carry the story of the ghastly tragedy.

If one of your loved ones—or even a friend—were a victim, it would become quite a grievous, horrible, personal loss!

That is precisely what is going on in Ontario this year. Nearly 800 people will be killed on our highways. Nearly 14,000 will be injured—many of them crippled; many of them suffering almost unbearable pain. Death and

untold suffering stalk our highways and *this must stop!*

### RECKLESS DRIVERS BEWARE!

Motorists have been requested to be courteous on the road but the death toll mounts at an appalling rate. This Department, with the aid of our internationally famous police force and public-spirited citizens, intends to put reckless drivers off the road! You must stop cutting in, passing on hills and curves, crowding, racing, taking chances. Unless you have regard for the safety and convenience of other users of our highways you will soon find yourself in serious trouble.

### MOTORISTS: WE ASK YOUR HELP!

When you see a motorist driving in a manner dangerous to the public, take his number, make a careful note of the actual time and place, and when you reach your destination write to the Motor Vehicles Branch, Department of Highways, Toronto, giving full details. We do not invite reports of minor infringements of the traffic laws; you are requested to use sound judgment. *We will deal adequately with offenders!*



ONTARIO  
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS  
Motor Vehicles Branch



L. C. BONNYCASTLE, whose appointment as Assistant Treasurer of the Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada is announced.



# SOME ASPECTS OF REARMAMENT

Certain Results of Rearming Are Already Becoming a Serious Factor in Industrial Sphere, Britain Finds

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

WITH arms put to such diligent use in various parts of the world, Great Britain's problem of creating more adequate means of defence has receded somewhat into the background. It is opportune to re-examine the question for certain results of rearming are already becoming a serious factor in the industrial sphere.

Lord Nuffield, always hitherto an ardent exponent of the "Buy British" campaign, is thinking of buying foreign steel if the British producers raise prices further. The steel interests are not perturbed, for they have made no price increases which were not fully justified by the conditions of supply and demand. They will undoubtedly raise prices still further, and the justification will be the demands made upon the industry by rearmament.

For the same reason, the public is paying more for its cars and, indirectly, for most things that it buys. The rise in prices has been stimulated by government orders for such vital products as steel, cotton, rubber, and it will be sustained by them. The industrialists are talking of the need to put a stop to rises in such costs as are within control, but this can only mean labor costs, for the prices of commodities will rise when demand rises without a corresponding increase in supply. Workers are therefore resentful, for the cost of living is rising largely as a result of the rearmament program, while there is little prospect that real wages will rise sympathetically.

And developments are as yet in a very early stage. The British government raised £100 million, and as yet has spent very little of it, and within the next five years no less than £1,500,000,000 will be provided by the country for its defence. The full utilization of this amount would give such stimulus to the already lively upward movement of the cost of living, and would render serious indeed the disparity which has already appeared between rising costs and rising wages.

THE problem with which the Treasury is faced is how to raise all the money it requires and yet not to put interest rates up appreciably. The most obvious solution is controlled inflation, which might easily be accomplished by expanding the credit base. This in turn might be effected by any one of various ways, but the simplest—the transfer of gold from the Exchange Equalization Account to the Bank of England—can be ruled out, since the government has shown that it has an objection to such a manoeuvre in a time when the foreign liabilities of the country exceed the immediate gold available to meet them. The most likely means would be an increase in the fiduciary issue, accompanied with open market operations by the central bank whereby the government acquired bills and securities and, in paying for them, put fresh money into the market.

Any sort of inflation, however, would immediately accentuate the upward movement of prices and would perhaps set in motion the vicious spiral of wages and costs which would endanger the whole industrial structure. It might therefore be better if the expenditure of arms were allowed to exert its natural effect upon interest rates. Higher interest rates would, of course, increase the cost of future borrowing by the government, and would clearly not appeal to speculative industrialists, or to private investors who bought fixed-interest-bearing securities when yields were higher. On the other hand, a rise in the cost of borrowing would cushion the effect of rearmament upon the financial machine and would save the community from the unfortunate results which follow inflation.

On the side of production there are also problems to be solved. The felonious prosecution of the arms program will mean a concentration of industrial resources towards this end and the relative neglect of normal business. The heavy industries are already showing preference to government orders in executing contracts, and some discontent is appearing on the part of "legitimate" business interests. Viewed from the aspect of the economy as a whole, it is important to

remember that arms activity, or a prosperity which is largely based upon the making of arms, is by nature temporary and will accentuate the cyclical movements which in any case afflict the business community.

Even so, the diversion of vast resources to uses which can give no satisfaction to the community is clearly an evil.

There is, however, a mitigating circumstance in the fact that all this enormous expenditure is being undertaken at a time when businessmen are

wondering how long the "boom" can continue without support. Psychologically, for a time, government orders will certainly have a stimulating effect, and there seems to be no likelihood of a slump for years to come.

There is a clear need to discover political necessities from economic desirables, and not to call that good which is merely inevitable. When it is understood that rearmament is a necessary evil, it may become easier to plan it so that the burden upon the community is minimized.



**MECHANICAL EARTHWORM.** This new type of tractor-excavator being used at Mordlake, England, to level and till in a 100-acre sports field, scoops 16 square yards, or four lorry loads, of earth in three minutes, does everything but grow grass on the areas treated.

## MINES

BY J. A. MCRAE

**KIRKLAND** Lake Gold has quickly reflected the high grade developments at lower levels. A dividend of 3 cents per share was paid in June, and just as shareholders at large had commenced to wonder whether a second interim disbursement of 3 cents per share might be expected soon, came the official announcement that a dividend of 6 cents per share will be paid.

Kirkland Lake Gold has intersected a width of three feet of ore at 3,750 ft., running \$105 in gold per ton. This ore comes from directly below the area where at the 3,475 and 3,600 ft. levels there is an aggregate length of about 2,000 feet of high grade ore opened by drifts.

Kirkland Lake has also drifted south from the main break at 3,725 ft. in depth and has opened what is regarded as an entirely new high grade break. Drifts have already extended 25 ft. or more and the early sampling shows values of 2 to 4 ounces gold to the ton. Car samples are quoted at \$75 to \$150 per ton from this new ore as so far opened.

Madsen Red Lake is to undergo a very extensive campaign of development before making any decision regarding mill installation. The preliminary drilling last year indicated a very large tonnage of ore running \$5 to \$6 per ton. A deal for over \$2,000,000 of financing was undertaken. The first 500,000 shares were taken up at \$1 each. The next block of 1,500,000 shares was taken under option at \$1 each. I understand the holders of this option are seeking an extension of time.

Lake Shore had a sharp increase in costs of operations for the fiscal year ended June 30. Although Lake Shore has always had comparatively high costs, yet when last year the costs reached \$7.85 per ton, it was believed ways would be found to lower this average. However, in the year just closed the costs of operation rose to \$8.17 per ton. Material, freight, and wages increased \$546,000 last year over the preceding year.

Lake Shore milled 879,559 tons of ore and recovered \$15,692,650 during the year, compared with \$16,361,530 produced in the preceding year. Grade of ore declined from \$18.75 to \$17.84 per ton. The company paid \$6 per share or \$12,000,000 in dividends, having drawn \$3,488,591 from its surplus account to cover this record disbursement. Current assets at the beginning of the new fiscal year are \$10,032,000, with current liabilities of \$2,105,000. Net working capital stands at about \$8,000,000.

Lake Shore has a tremendous ore reserve. There is a length of more than 3½ miles of drifts in high-grade ore on which no raising has so far been done. This virgin 3½ miles of drifts contains an average of over \$21 per ton in gold.

Central Patricia produced approximately \$900,000 during the eight months ended Aug. 31. The ore is yielding an average of about \$17 per ton at present. A dividend of 4 cents per share is to be paid Sept. 15.

Six distinct veins have been outlined on the McKnight group of claims of the Yama Gold Mines Limited Larder Lake property. A crew of men is at work, and development has reached the point where it will soon be necessary to institute a diamond drilling program to determine the extent of the

veins underground. A total of over 5,000 feet of surface stripping and trenching has been completed and approximately 4,500 cubic feet of rock has been removed in the sinking of test pits. Several additional showings where the mineralization has been excellent have been followed with encouraging results.

Macassa is producing an average of \$4,500 in gold per day. This compares with \$3,500 daily in the opening months of this year.

Sisue Gold produced \$1,760,837 in the first eight months of 1937.

Pickle Crow has brought production up to between \$7,000 and \$8,000 daily. The mill is handling ore at a rate of 10,000 tons per month at present and the ore is averaging close to \$23 per ton. The company will pay a regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share Sept. 30. In view of rising output, a still higher rate of dividend is in prospect in the near future.

Eldorado having cut high grade pitchblende ore at 500 ft. in depth has greatly strengthened the physical condition of the property at Great Bear Lake.

Split Lake Gold has reached a depth of 10 ft. in its shaft with high grade ore continuous from surface, with average values of approximately \$24 per ton.

Falconbridge Nickel is being hampered at its refinery in Norway due to a labor strike which has held up supplies for the refinery. The indications point toward the situation being rectified in a reasonably short time.

Falconbridge Nickel has developed into an enterprise of considerable magnitude, and with ore resources which point toward further growth in due time. The question has arisen as to whether it might not be a good idea for the company to consider erection of a refinery in Canada, rather than enlargement of the plant in Norway.

Sudbury Basin shareholders are so impressed with the demand for zinc, lead, and copper, that a decision to



W. A. MACDONALD, Vice-President and Director of Sales of the Hupp Motor Car Corporation, who will guide the sales destinies of the new Hupmobile models which have been coming off the assembly line since early in August, 1937. Mr. MacDonald's campaign will have the good wishes and interest of the business world as well as the loyal support of Hupp owners, 78% of whom have expressed a desire "to stick with Hupp", and 57% of whom are the original owners of the Hupmobiles they are driving.

## THE WORLD'S DESIRE — SECURITY!

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undertake development of the company's Sudbury properties would meet with general approval.

Metal authorities and close students of metal markets are looking for still greater demand for base metals. Mining enterprises standing to benefit include Falconbridge at a little over \$6 per share, Waite Amulet at little more than \$2.50 per share, Sherritt-Gordon at around \$2 per share, Hudson Bay at \$27, Noranda at \$56, International Nickel at \$57, Sudbury Basin at \$3.75, Con. Smelters at \$76, etc. These issues represent a cross section of a branch of the Canadian mining industry which in my opinion is in line for growth of outstanding magnitude from this date forward.

### NEW "BLUE BOOK"

MARKING the thirty-seventh consecutive year of its publication, Houston's Annual Financial Review for 1937 has been released for publication. The book covers 1,594 corporations, requiring 1,216 pages—more than twelve times the size of the first edition which contained 126 company analyses. The book provides easy references to information on the various companies, with the latest balance sheets, changes of dividend and market, histories, description of plant and properties, details of funded debt, etc., accurately recorded. Of particular interest and importance is the space devoted to the numerous companies which underwent reorganization, or changes in capital set-up during the twelve months past. Both the Toronto Stock Exchange and the Montreal Stock Exchange have accorded this book their sanction.

### BUSINESS GAINS

THE record of the first seven months of the current year in Canada presents a marked improvement over the same period of 1936. Practically all significant business factors recorded appreciable advances, a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows.

Only four of the fifty-four important indicators considered failed to surpass the totals for the similar months of last year. Gains amounted to as high as 43 per cent. The principal element in the continued betterment of economic conditions was the expansion maintained in productive operations coupled with marked advance in commodity prices. Although crop failure in sections of the prairies served as a deterrent to greater gains, good crops and expanding trade accounted for expansion in other areas.

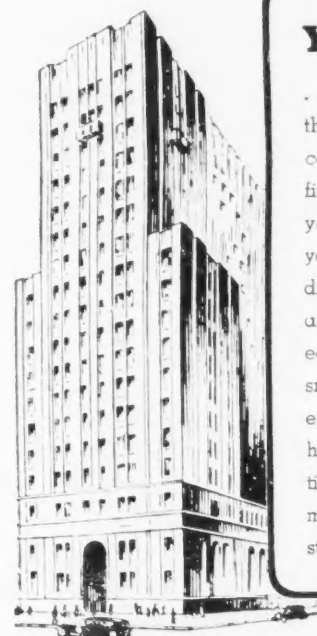
The revival in productive operations was carried further in the period under review. The net result was that the index of the physical volume of business on the base of 1926 averaged 121.3 in the first seven months of 1937, compared with 107.9 in the same period of 1936. The gain of 12.4 per cent represents a general betterment in mineral production, manufacturing, construction, electric power and distribution.

The volume of mineral production, based on nine factors, was over 15 per cent. greater. Copper exports reached a high level in 1937, the gain over the same months of 1936 being no less than 7.5 per cent. Exports of nickel in different forms recorded an increase of 27 per cent. The outward shipments of zinc in the period were 5.2 per cent. more than in the same months of the preceding year. Lead production in the first six months recorded a gain of 10.5 per cent.

A pronounced upward trend was shown in manufacturing operations.

### Your Affairs

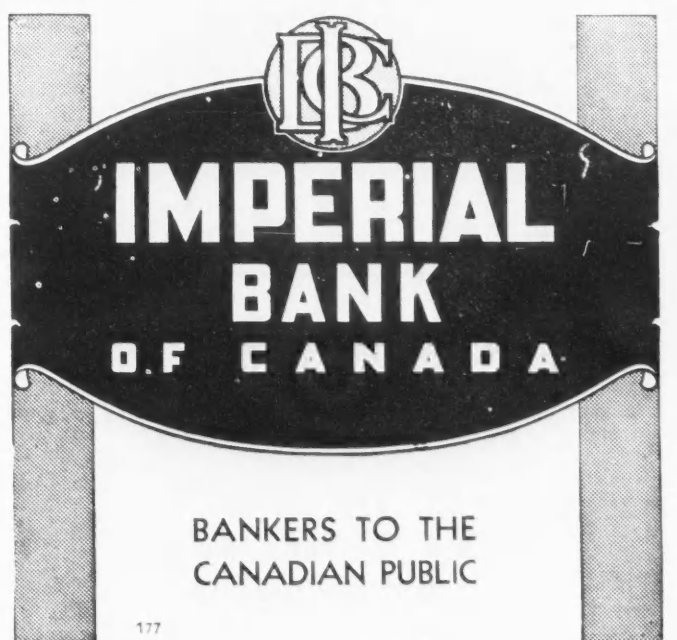
... are ours ... treated with the same expertness, care and confidence as those of a great financial institution ... when you appoint this Company your executor. Handling hundreds of private estates enables us to handle yours economically, be it large or small. Experience, permanency, beyond individual human lives, ensure productive and economical management of your estate. Take steps in time.



THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY  
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THOMAS BRADLEY, 42-year-old Hupp executive, and successor to President Wallace Zweiner who died a year ago. Last June, following a capital reorganization, President Bradley immediately ended Hupp Motor Car Corporation's 18-month shutdown by resuming production of old type cars for export, reckons the company will break even on a production basis of 1,500 cars per month, will produce two new models, a six and an eight, which will feature several interesting innovations in automobile design.



BANKERS TO THE CANADIAN PUBLIC

The official index based on thirty factors with seasonal adjustment was 121.4 compared with 106.4, representing a gain of considerable proportions. A marked advance was also shown in 1936, the low point of the depression having been reached in February, 1933. The average of the index for manufacturing was 110.6 in 1936, compared with 100.5 in the preceding year, a gain of 10 per cent.

Output of newsprint was at a new high point in the first seven months, amounting to 2,097,312 tons. This compares with 1,763,890 in the same period of 1936, a gain of 18.9 per cent. The exports of planks and boards indicative of conditions in the lumber industry, showed a gain of nearly 18 per cent in this comparison. Considerable expansion is under way, particularly with respect to easy-bleach sulphite.





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## TREND IN BUSINESS AND PRICES STILL UPWARD

(Continued from Page 25)

development in 1927 at about this point in the previous trade cycle was largely responsible for the great credit boom of 1928 and 1929) and it is believed other monetary or banking action such as lowering of reserve requirements, release of sterilized gold, and "open market" purchases of government bonds, is now under consideration. Such action, in the long run, is not beneficial, since it breeds inflationary excesses which eventually suffer severe economic readjustments. At the same time, these actions always prove quite stimulating while the cycle remains in its upward phase. Incidentally, the 59c dollar—one development in the governmental monetary campaign—has yet to exert its full effect on the price level.

World recovery, despite military activities in several areas, has been gathering a slow momentum for several years. This has been due to the stimulating effect of a general policy of currency depreciation by the various nations; to recovery in raw material prices, thus placing the countries producing primary products in a position to take the goods of manufacturing nations; and somewhat to lowering in trade barriers. U.S. Secretary of State Hull having done missionary work in this field. Opposed to an improving international economic picture is an undeclared war in the Orient, and the threat of war involving major European powers. Of the two situations, the latter is most to be feared by the U.S. because of its more intimate

economic and political ties with Europe.

No one can say whether European war will develop at an early date, but the factors opposing it are quite strong. These are (1) the weak offensive weapons possessed by the various countries as opposed to strong defensive weapons, (2) the low gold reserves of Italy and Germany, (3) the presence in the several countries of a voting population that knows, because it went through it, that war is about ten per cent. glory, ninety per cent. diarrhea. In any event, the recovery to date on this continent has been in the face of war threats in Europe, and even though war should develop there, it should not interfere with basic recovery here, except to accelerate a possible price inflation by way of competitive purchases of our goods. Should the United States get into war, the ensuing expansion in debt on top of the 36 billion dollar current debt, would greatly increase the threat of a currency inflation.

SINCE July, 1932, the primary trend of stock prices has been upward. During the course of this trend there have been three movements in the main direction. The first ran from July to September, 1932, and was succeeded by a secondary swing, or counter-movement, cancelling, in terms of the Dow-Jones industrial average, 76 per cent. of the main movement. The second advance ran from February to July, 1933, and was succeeded by a counter-movement, cancelling 43 per cent. of the preceding

main movement. The third advance set under way in October, 1933, as concerns the industrial average, in March, 1935, as concerns the rail average, and established its peak in March of this year.

Since March, 1937, an intermediate decline has been under way in stock prices. This decline was signalled on April 7, and has been broken, so far, into two segments, the first running from March into June; the second, following the June to August rally, running from August to the present occasion. Penetration last week, by both the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages, of their June low points confirms the market as being in process, at this time, of a secondary or corrective cancellation of the third major advance mentioned above. This advance carried the rail average forward by thirty-seven points, the industrial average forward by one hundred and ten points.

There is no rule as to where a secondary recession shall culminate other than Charles H. Dow's statement that it will cancel three-eighths or more of the succeeding main movement. In practice, it has been customary to assume that the stopping point, under normal conditions, will fall somewhere between three-eighths and one-half of the way back. Under unusual conditions, such as the bank closings in the U.S.A. during the secondary recession of 1932-33, the movement will carry further. In the present instance a three-eighths to one-half correction of the major advance of the two or more years preceding would carry the in-

dustrial list, where the bulk of interest and activity lies, to 152/139 in terms of the Dow-Jones average, the mean of which zone would be around 145.

Accomplishment of the secondary decline, as discussed above, could be effected over the several weeks ahead without other than one or two-day intervening rallies, or could witness a sizeable rally here of one or more weeks' duration, and then a final decline later in the year. The better procedure, inasmuch as the market is currently not far from its minimum limits as stated above, would be to have the balance of the decline now, in that the sooner the market gets its difficulties fully readjusted, the sooner the main upward movement will be resumed. In any event, a steep, uninterrupted break, such as that from August 14, will inevitably witness, at some point in its progress, a considerable rally. When this rally does start it would be fully in keeping with precedent to have it ultimately recover 60 per cent. of the total decline. Such a cancellation, coming at this point, would carry the industrial average back to 177, or within less than 9 per cent. of its high point for the year. Should the market, on the other hand, decline to the mean limit of 145 given above, a 60 per cent. cancellation would carry the industrial average back to 172.

Corrective recessions in a bull market, or swings against the main direction, serve to level off the excesses or abnormalities that any vigorous trend, such as the advance of the past several years, will accumulate. In this way the entire movement is once more placed upon a sound and solid foundation for renewal of the uptrend. The first correction which the existing primary movement witnessed, that of September, 1932 to February 1933, was followed by a price advance in industrial stocks of 116 per cent. The second correction, or that which set under way during the last half of 1933, was followed by an advance in stock prices of 132 per cent. When the present, or third, correction has ended, the market will once more strike out in an upward direction. On present economic evidence, including the deflationary and inflationary factors still latent in the situation, there is no reason to assume that the next major advance will make other than another healthy showing.

FUNDAMENTALS, on balance, remain favorable to long-term recovery in trade and prices in the United States. Every such recovery, however, is subjected, from time to time, to a pause, or hesitation, as minor maladjustments are ironed out for a protracted resumption of the up-movement. I continue of the opinion that the United States is currently registering such an intermediate readjustment following the 1934-37 advance, somewhat as witnessed in 1933-1934. The pause has developed because of the reduction in government deficit financing and its effect on deposit expansion; because of the overbuying movement by producers of late last year and early this year—happily corrected before it got out of hand; because of the labor disturbances; and because of the war scares abroad. These forces, some of which have already been partially corrected, should exert a secondary or passing effect, and while further price and business irregularity is probable over the near-term future, resumption of the main upward trend is promised at a not remote point with 1938 proving a favorable year.

Stock prices, during the current business readjustment have reacted somewhat more than normally because of thin markets—where type of markets likewise operate to make upward movements equally sharp. Stocks, however, are priced at attractive price-earnings relationships, stock yields relative to money rates are high, and no over-extended speculative position in such issues exists. While further intermediate irregularity in stock prices is to be anticipated, they continue, from the longer-range investment viewpoint, as attractive holdings and still represent the best available hedge against the inflationary potentialities resident in the existing situation. British investors incidentally, have resumed buying of American issues.

## Construction Marches Forward

(Continued from Page 27)

prise must solve but governments can assist by subsidies and by preventing building costs from rising too high.

The private builder would be greatly encouraged by a reduction in real estate taxation and more pressure should be brought to bear on town and city councils towards this end. A budget may be balanced at the expense of property owners and tenants but so long as that condition lasts it will discourage private enterprise from investing its capital in property. It is fortunate that revenues are increasing and the need for heavy taxation is becoming less urgent.

But as I have indicated throughout this brief survey the outlook for the construction industry is bright and the tide of circumstances is in its favor. The engineering type of construction—bridges, dams, sewers, roads and streets—should automatically increase during the next two years because of larger revenues from existing taxes and efforts of municipalities to substitute work for "relief." Construction of industrial plants should also increase to meet the increasing demand for the products of industry. What is known as business construction should also expand owing to the need created by the exchange of more goods and services.

Summing up one may say that (1) the basic condition for the exchange of more goods and services still exists and business should continue to expand; (2) as general business expands there will be a greater need for buildings of all types; (3) building costs in Canada are not unduly high relative to those of manufacturing industries; (4) on account of several reasons private enterprise is gaining more and more confidence that property may be a valuable investment.

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